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ARTICLE IX.

*A new and compleat History of the HOLY BIBLE, as contain'd in the writings of the Old and New Testament, from the beginning of the world to the first settlement of Christianity: Connected with profane history, and illustrated with notes; containing the antiquities, rites, &c. of the Jewish nation; explaining difficult texts, rectifying mis-translations, and reconciling seeming contradictions; with dissertations upon the most remarkable passages and events. By John Campbell, Esq; London; printed by Thomas Edlin, in the Strand. Folio. Containing, in the life of Moses, 48 pages; in the history 512 pages; in the dissertations 164 pages.*



HE digesting the historical part of the Holy Bible into its natural, that is, into a chronological order, has been a thing often done heretofore, both in our own and in other languages. The reverend and learned Dr. Samuel Cradock publish'd such a history, in three distinct volumes

in *Folio*; as hath also the reverend Mr. Howell; and some shorter histories have been publish'd since: In *French* the famous father Calmet hath publish'd an excellent history of the *Old and New Testament*, in seven volumes, in *Octavo*; and father Borruyer, a Jesuit, is at this time publishing, in a most florid style, a work of the same kind, under the

the title of, *The History of the People of God*. It was not therefore for want of histories that this author undertook to write a new one; but, as he tells us himself, his principal motive was the desire of enlarging that plan on which hitherto such books had been composed. He observ'd, that as to matters of fact, the time when they happen'd, and the relation they had to each other, were both easily and generally known; but he thought this was not enough: He knew, that there were great variety in opinions, as to the true sense and meaning, even of many historical passages: He was sensible also of that great propensity to disputing on such points which prevails in the present age; and therefore he thought it necessary to publish such a history of the Bible, as might convey not only a true account of the facts contain'd in the *Old* and *New Testament*; but also an explanation of such obscure places as might hinder ordinary readers from having a perfect comprehension of the sacred writers scope and design, and to prevent those doubts and uneasinesses which are apt to arise in vulgar minds, when they hear exceptions made either to the phrases or the facts recorded in the

Holy Bible. " The genera-  
 " lity of people in this king-  
 " dom (says our author in his  
 " preface to his dissertations)  
 " are as much addicted to  
 " study, and a desire of know-  
 " ledge, as any of their neigh-  
 " bours; and as no book de-  
 " serves better to be studied  
 " than the Bible, even from  
 " a thirst of science, exclu-  
 " sive of piety; so I have  
 " observ'd, with great satisf-  
 " faction, that there is no  
 " book men usually aim at  
 " understanding more than it.  
 " But then there are a vast  
 " many volumes to be read,  
 " and several languages, ne-  
 " cessary to the reading of  
 " those, to be attained, in or-  
 " der to make any great pro-  
 " gress in this work; and as  
 " few have patience enough  
 " to go through such a course,  
 " unless their condition of life  
 " lead them to it; so, on the  
 " other hand, there are still  
 " fewer who have time and  
 " money enough to enable  
 " them to compleat such a  
 " design. I speak not here  
 " of reading the Bible, to the  
 " end of reforming our lives,  
 " and directing our conver-  
 " sation in this world; for  
 " which purpose 'tis the duty  
 " of every one, who professes  
 " Christianity, carefully to  
 " peruse, and seriously to me-  
 " ditate on what is contain'd  
 " therein,

“ therein, in discourses, com-  
 “ mands and narrations, plain  
 “ even to the lowest under-  
 “ standings ; but I mean the  
 “ critical and historical know-  
 “ ledge of the scriptures, ma-  
 “ ny ways useful (tho’, I think,  
 “ not absolutely necessary) to  
 “ those who look on them as  
 “ sacred ; and the more so of  
 “ late years, when some per-  
 “ sons seem to have taken  
 “ pains about them, not with  
 “ any view of removing dif-  
 “ ficulties already started, but  
 “ to find some pretences to  
 “ justify their own infidelity,  
 “ and, by the publication of  
 “ them, to shake the belief  
 “ of others.

“ The obviating these dif-  
 “ ficulties, at least in some  
 “ measure, was the main in-  
 “ tention of this work : In  
 “ which, first of all, a plain  
 “ historical account of facts  
 “ mention’d in the scripture  
 “ are set down in a natural  
 “ chronological order ; so as  
 “ to give the reader a full  
 “ idea of what is recorded in  
 “ the *Mosaic* history from the  
 “ beginning of the world to  
 “ the death of its author.  
 “ Secondly, at proper distan-  
 “ ces, this is connected with  
 “ the general history of the  
 “ world, as collected from  
 “ prophane authors, for the  
 “ more full illustration of its  
 “ truth and excellency. Third-

“ ly, Such phrases as were in  
 “ themselves obscure, or had  
 “ been differently understood  
 “ by commentators ; such pas-  
 “ sages as had been made the  
 “ ground of considerable dis-  
 “ putes ; such customs as  
 “ wanted explanations ; and,  
 “ in a word, whatever hin-  
 “ der’d the easy comprehen-  
 “ sion of the narrative, is ei-  
 “ ther briefly illustrated in the  
 “ notes, or referred to what  
 “ makes the fourth part of  
 “ this undertaking, viz. these  
 “ dissertations ; which contain  
 “ a fuller and more metho-  
 “ dical solution of doubtful  
 “ places, than would have  
 “ been proper in another  
 “ place. What I have writ-  
 “ ten on the life of *Moses* is  
 “ an explication of the nature  
 “ and end of his *Mission*, and  
 “ a vindication of both ; as  
 “ therein I have shewn the  
 “ reasonableness of his reve-  
 “ lation in general ; so, in  
 “ what I have yet to add  
 “ concerning his laws, I shall  
 “ prove their fitness to the  
 “ end for which they were in-  
 “ tended, and their equity in  
 “ respect of those who were  
 “ govern’d by them.

From these observations the  
 nature and scope of the au-  
 thor’s undertaking manifestly  
 appear. Let us next examine  
 the order in which he has dis-  
 posed the several parts of



which this volume is com-  
 posed. The first piece we  
 meet with is the life of *Moses*,  
 which is open'd with a very  
 pompous exordium. "Among  
 " those qualities (says he)  
 " whereby men are most  
 " strongly recommended to  
 " the esteem and praise of  
 " their cotemporaries, and to  
 " the admiration and applause  
 " of such as live in succeed-  
 " ing times, fortitude and  
 " wisdom, especially when  
 " attended with success, are  
 " to be reckon'd as the chief.  
 " To these the greatest cap-  
 " tains, the most venerable  
 " legislators, the founders of  
 " the largest and most flour-  
 " ishing empires, owe their  
 " fame; and such as have  
 " attempted, in some mea-  
 " sure, to share their glory,  
 " by recording their actions,  
 " have constantly celebrated  
 " that perfection at which  
 " they arrived, of exerting  
 " either the active or contem-  
 " plative faculties of the soul,  
 " for the benefit of mankind.  
 " Now, in all these respects,  
 " did the illustrious person,  
 " of whose actions I intend  
 " to treat, most conspicuously  
 " excel; for, in the valour  
 " and constancy of mind, in  
 " solid and useful sciences, in  
 " happily and perfectly com-  
 " pleting his designs, cer-  
 " tainly *Moses* fell not short

" of *Xenophon*, *Solon* or *Ta-*  
 " *merlane*; whose names are  
 " so well known, and whose  
 " reputations are so thorough-  
 " ly establish'd: On these mo-  
 " tives therefore, which are  
 " confirm'd even by the ene-  
 " mies of *Moses* and his nation,  
 " I may justly claim the atten-  
 " tion of my readers; which  
 " if it be afforded me, I  
 " doubt not of convincing  
 " them, that, as a prophet  
 " and an inspired historian,  
 " the title of *Moses* is as clear  
 " as to that of a great gene-  
 " ral and wise institutor of  
 " laws; which never was, or  
 " ever can be, denied him."  
 In order to support the great  
 character given in the former  
 paragraph, our author explains  
 himself in the following man-  
 ner: "As to the comparison  
 " hinted at above: It may  
 " be expected that I should  
 " say something as to the  
 " choice I have made of these  
 " famous persons, to heighten  
 " the lustre of *Moses's* cha-  
 " racter; I will therefore,  
 " in few words, point out  
 " what similarity I apprehend  
 " there is between their acti-  
 " ons and his. *Xenophon* uni-  
 " ted in himself all those qua-  
 " lities which are usually pro-  
 " ductive of fame: He was  
 " a great captain, an excel-  
 " lent philosopher, and an ad-  
 " mired historian: He was a  
 " com-



“ commander in that body  
 “ of auxiliary *Greeks* who  
 “ fought under that younger  
 “ *Cyrus*, when he endeavour’d  
 “ to have supplanted *Artax-*  
 “ *erxes Mnemon* ; and, after  
 “ the defeat of the young  
 “ prince, these *Greek* auxilia-  
 “ ries retreated thro’ the heart  
 “ of the enemies country, un-  
 “ der the conduct of *Xeno-*  
 “ *phon* ; who also wrote the  
 “ history of this transaction,  
 “ and thereby perpetuated the  
 “ memory of his glorious ex-  
 “ ploit ; which, inasmuch as  
 “ he both perform’d and re-  
 “ corded it, bears some re-  
 “ semblance to the march of  
 “ the *Israelites*, directed and  
 “ transmitted to posterity by  
 “ *Moses*. *Solon* gave wise and  
 “ equitable laws to the *Athe-*  
 “ *nians*, when their affairs  
 “ were in very great confusion ;  
 “ which laws were afterwards  
 “ brought to *Rome*, by those  
 “ employ’d to collect the  
 “ *Greek* constitutions, and in-  
 “ corporated into the twelve  
 “ tables. *Solon* was, in his  
 “ disposition, very much like  
 “ *Moses* ; meek, humble and  
 “ unambitious : He bore va-  
 “ rious injuries from his citi-  
 “ zens ; attempted nothing  
 “ against the publick liberty ;  
 “ nay, refused sovereignty  
 “ when offer’d him. *Tamer-*  
 “ *lane*, as he is commonly  
 “ call’d by us, tho’ his real

“ name was *Timur*, or *Timur-*  
 “ *Bec* ; i. e. lord *Timur*, from  
 “ a low and mean condition,  
 “ viz. that of chief over a  
 “ herd of *Tartars*, by his  
 “ wisdom and valour rais’d  
 “ himself to the highest pitch  
 “ of glory ; extended his con-  
 “ quests over almost all the  
 “ *East*, and founded the em-  
 “ pire of the *Moguls*.

In this treatise, he examines  
 the opinions hitherto advan-  
 ced as to the *Egyptian* learn-  
 ing ; and endeavours to give  
 his readers some account of  
 the sciences which it is most  
 probable *Moses* was instructed  
 in while he studied under the  
 priests of that country. He  
 asserts *Moses* to have been the  
 translator of the book of *Job*,  
 which he will have to have  
 been written originally in *Ara-*  
*bic*, and to have been found  
 in the house of *Jethro* by his  
 illustrious son-in-law. This  
 intricate subject obliges him  
 to take up a great deal of  
 time in discoursing of the *Ara-*  
*bian* literature, the origin of  
 poetry, and the circumstances  
 most remarkable in the book  
 of *Job*. He compares sever-  
 al passages therein with pa-  
 rallel places in the other scrip-  
 tures ; and shews, that the ex-  
 pressions made use of in the  
 latter, are borrow’d from the  
 former. He passes on next to  
 the revelation made by God

to *Moses* from the *Burning-Bush*; and thence takes occasion to state that so much insisted on objection against the *Hebrew* law. Why should God be supposed to make choice of one nation rather than another, to the prejudice of all the rest of the people upon the earth? This he discusses thoroughly, and gives his readers a very copious account of the nature and intent of God's covenant with the *Hebrews*. He goes on to vindicate the divine *Mission* of *Moses*, and to demonstrate that his countrymen did not receive him as a prophet and as a chieftain, without sufficient testimonies in support of that commission to which he pretended: He insists particularly on the most remarkable passages of a prophet's life, and especially those which have been cavilled at by the enemies of revelation: He shews the reasonableness of a belief in the miracles wrought by *Moses* in the wilderness: He accounts for that rigour and severity with which God occasionally treated the *Israelitish* malcontents: He explains the connexion that there is between the law given by *Moses* and the gospel preach'd by *Jesus Christ*. And, to evince the certainty of the latter as well as of the former dispensation,

he afterwards treats of the conveyance of the *Mosaic* writings from one generation to another; and concludes his life of *Moses* with enumerating the objections made as to that point, and refuting them: But he does this without offering any injurious language to those who have either expressly asserted the contrary, or who have admitted such things as must necessarily render it very uncertain, whether the books we have under the name of *Moses* be his or no.

We come next to the history of the Bible itself; the text of which is, as near as possible, the matter of the sacred writer, deliver'd in a modern method and style. In this manner of writing, the author is constrain'd to make various transpositions; for which he gives very full and satisfactory reasons; and such as leave the readers no room to doubt, that the method pursued by the divine penman was perfectly agreeable to the nature of his design, and to the genius of that people for whom it was originally written. Within the compass of this extract, it is impossible for us to give the publick an idea of all that is to be found in a work of so great bulk; and in which is contain'd the quintessence of a great number of authors, ancient and modern.

We

We shall content ourselves therefore with giving a specimen of our author's capacity, by citing his explanation of a very obscure passage in the book of *Numbers*, hitherto not clearly accounted for.

“ Proceeding in their march  
 “ from *Beer*, they came to  
 “ the foot of *Mount Pisgab*;  
 “ where, while they encamp'd,  
 “ they sent thence ambassa-  
 “ dors to *Sibon*, king of the  
 “ *Amorites*, whose capital was  
 “ at *Heshbon*: The purport  
 “ of their embassy was much  
 “ the same with that which  
 “ they formerly sent to the  
 “ king of *Edom*, viz. to ask  
 “ a passage through his coun-  
 “ try to the fords of *Jordan*;  
 “ but he refused to let them  
 “ enter his territories, or even  
 “ to treat them as the inha-  
 “ bitants of *Edom* and *Moab*  
 “ had done; and, at the same  
 “ time that he gave a denial,  
 “ raised a great army, and  
 “ march'd immediately to at-  
 “ tack the *Israelites* in the de-  
 “ sart: Whereupon *Jehovah*  
 “ spoke to his prophet to en-  
 “ courage his people to the  
 “ battle; and to assure them,

“ that since this haughty prince  
 “ had offer'd them so flagrant  
 “ an injury, he (i. e. *Jehovah*)  
 “ would now begin to per-  
 “ form his promise, by giv-  
 “ ing them the victory over  
 “ this monarch, and, in con-  
 “ sequence thereof, the posses-  
 “ sion of the kingdom. Ac-  
 “ cordingly, on his approach  
 “ to *Jabaz*, the Host of *Israel*  
 “ drew out to engage him;  
 “ and, having totally defeated  
 “ his forces, with the slaugh-  
 “ ter of himself and his sons,  
 “ they instantly over-run his  
 “ dominions; putting to the  
 “ sword all his subjects, with-  
 “ out pity or distinction, ei-  
 “ ther of sex or age; seizing  
 “ their cattle for a prey, and  
 “ spreading themselves from  
 “ the river *Arnon* to that of  
 “ *Jabbock*, which was the  
 “ boundary of *Sibon's* king-  
 “ dom, towards the land of  
 “ *Ammon*; tho', in former  
 “ times, that land had stretch'd  
 “ farther; but, the *Amorites*  
 “ being a powerful nation,  
 “ one of their princes had ex-  
 “ tended his authority to *Jab-*  
 “ *bock* on the one side, as he  
 “ had to *Arnon* on the other;

\* And *Israel* smote him with the edge of the sword, and possess'd his land from *Arnon* unto *Jabbock*, even unto the children of *Ammon*; for the border of the children of *Ammon* was strong. And *Israel* took all these cities of the *Amorites* in *Heshbon*, and in all the villages thereof. For *Heshbon* was the city of *Sibon*, the king of the *Amorites*, who fought against the former king of *Moab*, and had taken all his land out of his hand, even unto *Arnon*. Therefore they that speak in proverbs, say, *Come into Heshbon*, &c. *Numb. xxi. 24.*

“ tho'



“ tho’ the *Moabites* seem to  
 “ have been the greatest suf-  
 “ ferers, as *Moses* proves from  
 “ a fragment of an *Amoritish*  
 “ poem ; wherein their victo-  
 “ ries were recorded in these  
 “ words : *Come into Hesh-*  
 “ *bon ; let the city of Sihon*  
 “ *be built and prepared ; for*  
 “ *a fire is gone out from Hesh-*  
 “ *bon, a flame from the city*  
 “ *of Sihon ; it hath consumed*  
 “ *Ar of Moab, the lords of*  
 “ *the high places of Arnon.*  
 “ *Wo to thee Moab, thou art*  
 “ *perish’d. O people of Che-*  
 “ *mosh, he has given his sons*  
 “ *that escaped, and his daugh-*  
 “ *ters, into captivity, unto Si-*  
 “ *hon, king of the Amorites ;*  
 “ *and their lamp is perish’d*  
 “ *from Heshbon, even unto*  
 “ *Dibon ; and we have laid*  
 “ *them waste, yea to Nophah,*  
 “ *which reacheth unto Mede-*  
 “ *ba.* The design of the  
 “ poet is plainly to celebrate,  
 “ in the most pompous man-  
 “ ner, the glory of that prince  
 “ who had made these acqui-  
 “ sitions. He is called *Sihon*,  
 “ as well as the prince who  
 “ reign’d in the days of *Moses* ;  
 “ for the custom, in those ear-  
 “ ly ages, was to give the  
 “ same name, or rather the  
 “ same title of honour, to  
 “ all their kings. Thus the  
 “ princes of *Gerar* were styl’d  
 “ *Abimelech*, and the *Egyptian*

“ monarchs *Pharaoh*. As the  
 “ *Amorites* were a very war-  
 “ like nation, ’tis probable  
 “ that they intended to signi-  
 “ fy, that their king was an  
 “ invincible conqueror by this  
 “ appellation, the word *Sihon*  
 “ or *Sehon*, coming from a  
 “ verb which purports to root  
 “ up or destroy. The author  
 “ begins with an exclamation  
 “ of the city of *Heshbon*, to  
 “ prepare herself for the re-  
 “ ception of *Sihon* ; then, sup-  
 “ posing the thing done, he  
 “ breaks out into a prophe-  
 “ tick rapture ; wherein he  
 “ foretels the entire conquest  
 “ of *Moab*, and that in a  
 “ style which speaks it al-  
 “ ready done ; introducing,  
 “ in the close, an ironical la-  
 “ mentation for the ruin of  
 “ that people, and upbraiding  
 “ their God *Chemosh* with his  
 “ not being able to protect  
 “ his adorers who are styl’d by  
 “ him, his (*i. e. Chemosh’s*) sons  
 “ and daughters : But as this  
 “ quotation will, after all I  
 “ am able to say about it,  
 “ appear but a cold jejune  
 “ rhapsody while in prose, I  
 “ thought it might contribute  
 “ both to the information and  
 “ satisfaction of my readers,  
 “ if I set it in its proper  
 “ light ; with which view I  
 “ have ventur’d to render it  
 “ into *English* verse.

*Let Heshbon now with double lustre shine,  
 Since royal Sihon's war has made it thine:  
 Adorn'd with sumptuous piles and temples fair,  
 Fresh shall she rise, from thy propitious care,  
 The great metropolis of all that thou,  
 From falling nations, shall by arms subdue.  
 I see, I see, like a devouring flame,  
 Thy host victorious spread thy power and fame.  
 Lo, humbled Moab, bending to thy sway,  
 From Arnon's border, shall to Ar obey.  
 Too mighty is thy fortune, for her state;  
 Nor can her feeble Gods thy force abate.  
 Chemosh could not his fav'rite people guard;  
 Thou slaughter'd thousands, and thou thousands spar'd.  
 On thy commands his sons in chains attend,  
 And captive daughters to thy maiden bend.  
 A wretched nation, cover'd now with shame;  
 Their light extinguish'd, and without a name,  
 Shall Moab sink — while, from her ruin great,  
 Successive conquests shall augment thy state:  
 To their remotest cities shalt thou reach,  
 And full dominion o'er their country stretch.  
 Dibon shall Sihon own; and Nophah too  
 Shall, with Medeba, to thy auspice bow.*

“ It is plain, that by this  
 “ quotation *Moses* intended to  
 “ render the title of the chil-  
 “ dren of *Israel* clear, as to  
 “ this new conquest; for as,  
 “ at their coming into these  
 “ parts, they found the *Amo-*  
 “ *rites* settled in this territory;  
 “ and as *Sihon* not only re-  
 “ fused them passage, but  
 “ forced them to a battle, it  
 “ was not to be expected  
 “ that they should have re-  
 “ gard to what had pass'd  
 “ a long time ago in those

“ regions, or restore the do-  
 “ minions they subdued to  
 “ the *Moabites* and *Ammo-*  
 “ *nites*, to whom they had  
 “ anciently belong'd. Indeed,  
 “ had this tract remain'd till  
 “ this time in the hands of  
 “ the descendants of *Lot*, the  
 “ *Israelites* would have been  
 “ restrain'd, by God's prohi-  
 “ bition, from ejecting them,  
 “ and possessing it themselves;  
 “ but, as they had already  
 “ lost it to the *Amorites*,  
 “ one of the seven devoted  
 L “ nations

“ nations of *Canaan*, whom  
 “ the posterity of *Jacob* were  
 “ to root out and destroy,  
 “ there could no objection lie  
 “ to their reaping the fruit of  
 “ this their first victory, by  
 “ seizing on the country of  
 “ *Sibon* and his people.

In the history, the *Pentateuch* and the book of *Job* (which the author has placed between *Genesis* and *Exodus*) are comprehended; and the chronology, for the most part, according to the calculation of archbishop *Usher*, carefully observ'd. In the connection of the profane history with the sacred, there is the whole of *Sancho-niathon's* cosmogony, as preserv'd by *Eusebius*; and many curious passages taken from *Berosus*, and other ancient historians. The author treats largely of the country, people, and government of *Egypt*; describes the beginning, progress, and extent of the *Babylonish* empire; enquires into the situation, limits, and form of rule in all the countries bordering on *Canaan*; examines into the ground of their opinion, who maintain *absolute authority to be in princes, from what is said of their power in scripture*; and shews, that it is glaringly false. The rise of idolatry falls also under his observation; and he pursues it thence thro' all its changes

and variations in *Babylonia*, *Egypt*, and among the nations settled in and about the land of *Canaan*: He discourses of their opinions, rites, temple idols, sacrifices, feasts, &c. and accounts for its so quickly overflowing and swallowing up the true religion; and also for that propensity shewn by the *Israelites* thereto.

The third part of this work consists of dissertations on the *Pentateuch*; or discourses, historical, critical and theological, on the most remarkable events and obscure passages in the five books of *Moses*. This is divided into ten dissertations; the first of which is employ'd in discussing the history of the Creation, and in the solution of the many questions which have been raised on that subject: The second treats of the situation of *Paradise*; of the condition of our first parents while they continued therein, and of their being driven out from thence: The third speaks of the condition of *Adam* after the fall; and includes also remarks on the religion, employments, and final corruption of the antediluvian race; with some historical remarks on the lives of the patriarchs; and therein a great number of passages from sacred and curious, especially oriental books, are collected; particularly



cularly a large fragment from the apocryphal book of *Enoch*. The fourth dissertation is on the deluge: The fifth explains the religion, customs, learning, &c. of the postdiluvian patriarchs to the time of *Abraham*: The sixth is spent in clearing the scripture-history of *Abraham*; and includes also an account of the disputes about *Melchisedech*, and those relating to the subversion of *Sodom*: The seventh is employ'd in accounting for the obedience paid by *Abraham* to the command for offering up of *Isaac*: The eighth acquaints us with what is remarkable in the history of *Jacob* and his children; including a translation of the testament of *Reu-*

*ben*, from that famous treatise styl'd, *The Testaments of the twelve Patriarchs*: The ninth serves to elucidate some obscure passages in the book of *Job*; and the tenth is compos'd of various observations on the principal events which beset the children of *Israel* in their forty years travels thro' the wilderness. A more particular account of a work of this nature cannot be expected in an undertaking of this kind; we shall therefore conclude our extract with observing, that this volume contains a very full commentary on the books of *Moses*; and, in that light, may be consider'd as a distinct piece, as well as a first volume of the history of the Bible.

## ARTICLE X.

*The history of the affairs of CHURCH and STATE in Scotland, from the beginning of the reformation in the reign of king James V, to the retreat of queen Mary into England, Anno 1568. Taken from the publick records, and other authentick vouchers. Vol. I. Edinburgh; printed by Thomas and Walter Ruddimans, for George Stewart and Alexander Symmer, Undertakers; and sold by them and Gavin Hamilton, Booksellers. 1734. Folio. Containing 594 pages; besides a large appendix and index, consisting together of 264 pages.*

THE moderns differ in nothing more from the ancients, than in their manner of treating history. The for-

mer regard nothing so much as the exact time and manner in which the facts related were transacted; whereas the latter

consider'd the method in which these were related, as a principal thing; and were no less concern'd for the structure of a history, than for that of an oration or a poem. The book now before us is written quite in the taste of the moderns; and the greatest merit the author pretends to is, the reporting things from authentick vouchers, and establishing a perfect certainty as to the dates of such facts as he records; and, on this account, he scruples not to differ from former historians, even those of the greatest credit; because the records and publick papers, from whence he compiled his account, of the affairs of the church and state of *Scotland*, seem of superior authority to the assertions of any writer whatsoever. It must be acknowledged, that a work of this kind was very much wanting; and the method which the author has taken of stating things from publick registers and papers of state, leaves fewer doubts on a reader's mind, than any other way of writing could have done: And as the reverend compiler of this history, Mr. *Robert Kieth*, who is a minister, and, as it is said, a bishop, of the non-juring church of *Scotland*, employ'd much time and pains in perusing whatever papers

related to this subject, in the famous library belonging to the faculty of advocates at *Edinburgh*, and in searching for, and transcribing such other pieces of the same nature as were elsewhere scattered through that kingdom; we have just reason to hope, that his endeavours will have good effect in removing many difficulties, and in clearing up several obscure passages in the *Scottish* annals.

This volume is divided into three books; and the first of them is again subdivided into twelve chapters; and of these we shall endeavour to give some account in this extract, reserving the other two for future numbers. In his first chapter, we have an account of ecclesiastical affairs from the year 1527 (at which time the reformation began to dawn in *Scotland*) to the death of king *James V*, which happen'd in 1542. Mr. *Patrick Hamilton*, a young gentleman of good family; and who, in his youth, was provided to the abbacy of *Ferne*, in the shire of *Ross*, received at home some hints of the doctrines taught by *Luther*; and, gaining a greater insight into them during his travels, he could not forbear, on his return, exclaiming against the corruptions which he saw spreading, both

both as to doctrine and discipline in the Church. These discourses gave such offence to the clergy, that they fell to persecuting him with great fury; and, procuring him to be apprehended at *St. Andrew's*, whither, under colour of a friendly conference, he was inticed to come: After a hearing or two before the archbishop of that see, assisted by several other prelates, he was declared a heretic, and as such deliver'd over to the secular arm; in consequence of which he was, that very afternoon, being the last day of *February* 1527-28, burnt at the gate of *St. Salvador's* college in that city. The patience and constancy, says our author, with which he suffer'd, were so remarkable, that many persons scrupled not to say he died a true martyr of Christ. But, it seems, such declarations as these were by no means safe in those times; for, in the year 1533, one *Henry Forrest*, a young *Benedictin* fryar, was burnt at *St. Andrew's*, for saying, that *Mr. Hamilton* was a good man, and that he died a martyr: While the manner of his execution was consulting, one *John Lindsay*, a plain honest man, in the service of the archbishop, offer'd his advice, that fryar *Forrest* should be

burnt in a cellar; for, said he, the smoak of *Mr. Patrick Hamilton* affected all those on whom it blew. In 1534, *Norman Gourlay* and *David Straton*, gentlemen, were try'd for heresy, in the presence of the king, who labour'd much to make them recant, but to no purpose; so that, on the 27th of *August*, they were burnt at one stake, in a field at a small distance from *Edinburgh*. Four years after, *Killor* and *Beverage*, two black fryars; *Sir Duncan Sympson*, a priest; *Robert Forrester*, a gentleman, and *Thomas Forrest*, canon-regular, were accused and condemn'd of heresy; and, on the last day of *February* 1538-9, they were all five burnt in the *Castle-hill* of *Edinburgh*. *Russel*, a grey fryar, and one *Mr. Kennedy*, a very young gentleman, were the same year obliged to suffer the same fate: The youth of the latter made him somewhat timorous; but he was soon encouraged by the exhortations of *Russel*; insomuch that, amongst other expressions, he made use of these: *Now I defy death; do as you please; I praise God I am ready.* *Russel* reply'd to some railing and bitter speeches of his accusers: *This is your hour and the power of darkness: Now ye sit as judges, and we stand*



*stand wrongfully condemn'd; but the day cometh which will shew our innocency, and you shall see your own blindness to your everlasting confusion: Go on and fill the measure of your iniquities.* Which words made a great impression on the archbishop of that see, who was a man of a mild disposition; but those, who sat with him in judgment, persuading him that he would be thought no friend to the Church, if he did not punish hereticks with rigour; he was at last prevail'd upon, against his own opinion, to deliver them over to death. About harvest time, in the year 1539, died *James Beaton*, archbishop of *St. Andrew's*; who was succeeded in that see by his nephew cardinal *David Beaton*, who afterwards made a great noise in the world: He was no sooner at the head of the Church of *Scotland*, but he began to persecute all who were tainted with new opinions: He burnt Sir *John Borthwick* in effigy; and procured a commission to Sir *James Hamilton*, to make strict enquiry after hereticks, and to punish them as their crimes should deserve; but his inquisition, tho' fierce, lasted not long; for, on an accusation of treason, Sir *James*, on the 16th day of *August* 1540, received sentence at *Edinburgh* to lose

his head: However, some severe acts were pass'd against hereticks; and it is reported, tho' our author thinks it is not certain, that the clergy presented to the king a list, consisting of three hundred and sixty names of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, whom they suspected of heresy; and amongst them the lord *Hamilton*, the then second person in the realm. We come now to the second chapter; wherein our author speaks of state-affairs from the year 1524, when king *James* took the administration of the government upon himself, to the year 1542, in which that king died. On the seclusion of *John Stewart*, duke of *Albany*, from the regency; and the putting affairs into the king's own hands, who was then but in the thirteenth year of his age, his majesty found his condition alter'd for the worse. *Archibald Douglas*, earl of *Angus*, took upon him to make the young king a kind of prisoner at large, and to use him as a mere tool, for the execution of such schemes as he projected; which king *James* resenting, found means to make his escape out of his hands; and, on the 5th day of *September* 1528, pass'd an act of parliament at *Edinburgh* to attain the said earl, his uncle and brother,

brother, for the offences before-mention'd. The king, he tells us, was a prince of great natural parts, and, in the main, of a very good disposition; so that, when he attained to years of discretion, he apply'd himself, with great assiduity, to reform many disorders which had crept into his kingdom; especially as to the administration of justice, and the outrages which, under various pretences, were committed on the borders. In order to this, he enter'd into a strict league and alliance with his uncle king Henry the eighth of *England*, which bears date at *London* May 11, 1534. Some small time after which, king James was received into the order of the garter: However, this amicable disposition did not subsist long; for, in 1542, an *English* army, under the command of the duke of *Norfolk*, enter'd *Scotland*, where they did not much: But king James, in the close of that year, having got an army of thirty thousand men together, would fain have return'd the *English* compliment, by entering into that kingdom; but his nobility both declined that expedition, and attempted to seize on the persons of some courtiers about him, whom they did not like; which obliged him to return

to *Edinburgh*, and threw him into great perplexity. This unhappy affair was succeeded by the loss of the battle of *Solway-Moss*; where a great body of *Scottish* troops were beat by a handful of the *English*; which had such an effect upon the king, that he grew quite melancholy, cross'd over into *Fife*, and, retiring to his palace of *Falkland*, he there took to his bed; and, receiving news that the queen was brought to bed of a daughter, he is said to have turn'd his face to the wall, and to have spoke to this purpose: *It will end as it began; the crown came by a woman, and it will go by one: Miseries approach this poor kingdom; king Henry will endeavour to make it his own by arms, or by marriage.* After this, either by grief or poison, he died on the 10th, as some say; or, as others, on the 13th; others on the 14th, others on the 20th day of *December* 1542; having lived thirty years and eight months. He was, as to his person, rather tall than of a middle stature; his eyes fine, and of a dark grey; his hair yellow, and curl'd; his voice sweet; his aspect pleasant; in fine, he was reckon'd the handsomest prince of his time: He had a bad education, yet was a lover of learning and learned men;

men; and had a good taste of poetry, as the ballads composed by him testify to this day. He loved justice, and instituted that venerable tribunal in *Scotland*, call'd the COURT of SESSION. He hazarded his own person freely and frequently, to suppress the *banditti*, who roam'd about his kingdom; encouraged trade as much as in him lay; manag'd his revenues wisely, yet lived with due magnificence; and was so easy of access, even to the meanest of his subjects, as to acquire the character of *a good poor man's king*. He was, however, much addicted to women; minded his nobility too little, and his clergy too much. He married first *Magdalen*, daughter to *Francis* the first, king of *France*; and afterwards *Mary*, daughter to the duke of *Guise*, and widow to the duke of *Longueville*, by whom he had his successor, *Mary* queen of *Scots*, who came to the crown a few days after she was born.

In his third chapter, our author continues his account of state-affairs to the year 1544. The first thing of moment that fell out after the death of king *James V*, was the earl of *Arran's* being declared governor of the king-

dom, notwithstanding a pretended will framed by the cardinal of *St. Andrew's*, where in himself was appointed to that high office. The *Scottish* noblemen taken at *Solway-Moss*, were released by the king of *England*, and, on their return, promoted his schemes all they could in *Scotland*; nay, the governor himself concurr'd, in a great measure, with them; till some of his friends and favourites persuaded him to set the cardinal at liberty. He soon put things into their old channel, and drew over the governor to the opposite faction, which quickly occasion'd great commotions in *Scotland*.

In his fourth chapter, our author continues his account of church-affairs from the year 1542, to 1546. The governor, as he informs us, on his first coming to the administration, mightily favoured the new opinions (so our author styles the principles of the reformation;) insomuch, that he procur'd an act of parliament for reading the scriptures in the vulgar tongue; and enter'd into some negotiations with king *Henry VIII*, for forwarding a reformation; but, when he chang'd his opinion in matters of state, he, at the same time, alter'd his notions as to religion; dis-

miss'd



missed his chaplains, who were no friends to popery ; passed an act of parliament against hereticks ; and abetted the cardinal of *St. Andrews* in hanging five men and drowning one woman for that crime. On the first of *March* 1545-6, *Mr. Wishart*, a man of great meekness and probity, was burnt in the cardinal's castle at *St. Andrews* ; who, as it is reported, look'd out at a window to see him die ; to whom the martyr address'd himself in these words: *This flame hath scorched my body, yet it hath not daunted my spirit ; but he, who from yonder high place beholdeth us with such pride, shall, within few days, lie in the same as ignominiously, as now he is seen proudly to rest himself.* To which story our author gives but small credit. However, on *Saturday* the 29th of *May* following, *Norman Lesley*, eldest son to the earl of *Rothes*, and a number of men whom he had got together, enter'd the castle of *St. Andrews*, expell'd the servants, and, forcing the door of the cardinal's chamber, they, with several wounds, put him to death ; and, as some say, exposed his body in the very same place from whence he had seen *Mr. Wishart* die. Our author gives this prelate

a better character than most of the other historians who have mention'd him ; however, he acknowledges that he was very severe on those who favour'd the new opinions ; and that he had several children by *Mrs. Marion Oglevy*, particularly a daughter named *Margaret*, whom he married, a very little before his death, to the eldest son of the earl of *Crawford*, and gave with her a fortune of four thousand marks *Scots*.

In his fifth chapter, we have the affairs of state from 1544, to 1554. In the beginning of the first nam'd year, the earl of *Hertford* came, with an army of ten thousand men, shipp'd on board a fleet of two hundred sail, into the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* ; and, landing a little above *Leith* on the third of *May*, soon after burnt that town and *Edinburgh* ; committing horrid devastations in their march from thence to *Berwick* ; while the fleet, in its return, burnt all the towns on the coast, and carried away whatever ships they could find. This was followed by several other inroads, wherein the *English* were continually successful till the battle of *Ancrum-Moor* ; where the governor, with the earl of *Angus* and other noblemen, at the head of six or

eight hundred men, routed a body of five thousand *English* on the seventeenth of *February* 1544-5. Soon after, some disputes arose between the queen-mother and the governor, in which the latter, as having then the most numerous party, prevail'd. Treating of affairs in the year 1546, our author charges the *English* court with setting on and bribing the persons concern'd in the murder of cardinal *Beaton*. He afterwards tells us, that the same persons, having increas'd their number to an hundred and forty, and having the governor's son prisoner in their hands, fortified themselves in the castle of *St. Andrew's*; till, after several negotiations, they were declared traytors: and in the end of the year 46, the governor laid siege to the place. On the seventeenth of *December* a treaty was made on these conditions, that the governor should procure the besieged an absolution from the pope for the slaughter of the cardinal; that they should never be prosecuted in any manner for that slaughter; and that the besieged should surrender the castle on the arrival of this absolution from *Rome*; but when it came, they excepted against these words, as subversive of the whole, viz. *Remittimus*

*Crimen irremissibile*, i. e. *We pardon this unpardonable crime*. So they held the castle to the thirtieth of *July* 1547, and then capitulated with the prince of *Capua*, who, with the *French* fleet, was come before it. In *September* 47, the duke of *Somerset*, then protector of *Scotland*, enter'd *Scotland* with a great army, and, on the tenth of that month, gained the famous battle of *Pinkie*, in which the *Scots* lost at least eight thousand men, and, amongst them, several persons of distinction. In 1548, a body of *French* troops were sent over into *Scotland*, where, as our author says, they did good service: however, within a month after their arrival, a parliament was held in the abbey of *Haddington*, where, in the matching the young queen with the dauphin was resolved on; in consequence of which, she was soon sent over into *France*. On the 24th of *March* 1549-50, a treaty of peace was concluded between the crown of *England* on the one side, and the crowns of *France* and *Scotland* on the other. The year following, the queen-mother began her intrigues to make herself regent; in which design she, after many tedious negotiations, at last succeeded by agreement with the earl of *Arran*.

*Arran*, who made very good terms for himself, and then resign'd in her favour on the twelfth of *April* 1554.

In his sixth chapter, he gives us the history of church-affairs from the year 1546, to 1558. On the death of cardinal *Beaton*, *John Hamilton*, abbot of *Paisly*, was elected archbishop of *St. Andrews* on the nomination of the governor, and was confirm'd by the pope. The new archbishop and the clergy failed not to thunder out ecclesiastical censures against the murderers of the cardinal. They also taxed themselves at three thousand pounds *per* month, to carry on the siege of the castle of *St. Andrews*; and, finding that by frequent disputations, the new opinions daily gained ground, on the nineteenth of *March* 1546-7, presented a supplication to the lord-governor and council, praying that the laws may be put in execution against hereticks; to which having obtained such an answer as they wish'd, they immediately apprehended one *Adam Wallace*, whom our author styles a simple, but very zealous man for the new doctrines; of which crime being found guilty, he was, on the twelfth of *October* 1550, burnt on the castle-hill of *Edinburgh*; where, being pro-

hibited speaking to the people, he only said, "The discipline is not above his master;" recommended his soul to God, and took his death most patiently. His loss did not, however, damp the zeal of the reform'd party; but, on the contrary, seem'd rather to inspire them with greater boldness; insomuch that, in spite of all the endeavours of the bishops, many of the clergy, both secular and regular, but especially of the latter, went over from popery, and join'd themselves to those who oppos'd its errors. On the third of *December* 1557, the earl of *Argyll* and several other noblemen and gentlemen signed a publick instrument, purporting their binding themselves to support and defend the reform'd religion. This writing, in the *Scotish* phrase, is styled a bond; but those who have written about the transactions in these times, usually call it the *first covenant*. In pursuance of this association, the lords and others convened together, and made the two following orders for the more decent celebration of divine service in the kingdom. By the first they directed, that in all parishes of the realm, the Common-Prayer should be read weekly on *Sundays*, and



on all festival-days, openly in the parish-church by the curate, if he were qualified and willing; and in case he were not, then the most qualified person in the parish to read and use the same. By the second they declar'd it necessary, that doctrine, preaching, and interpretations of scripture, should be had and used privately in quiet houses, without great conventions of the people thereto, until such time as God shall move the prince to grant publick preaching by faithful and true ministers. Our author is very angry with these orders; it may be all his readers will not see them in that light, nor be able to discover from them, what he labours through his whole book to prove, that the reformation in *Scotland* was carried on with much tumult and disorder. The archbishop of *St. Andrews*, tho' he was not a man of blood, yet was, by the persuasions of such as styled themselves the church's friends, induced to seize one *Walter Mill*, a priest, who, for preaching the reform'd doctrines, had been forced to fly by cardinal *Beaton*; and, tho' he was a decrepit man of eighty-two years of age, condemn'd, and actually burnt him at *St. Andrews*, in the month of *April 1558*;

one of the archbishop's servants acting as a temporal judge, he who was in that office absolutely refusing to pronounce sentence; the cords of the archbishop *Pavillon* being taken to bind him, none in the city inclining to furnish them with ropes for that purpose. He died with great constancy, and said, he trusted he should be the last who suffer'd for the Gospel of Christ, wherein he judged right; for, after his death, the clergy found themselves so weak, that they durst not, on any account, proceed to capital punishments.

In the seventh chapter, an account of state-affairs is continued from the year 1554, to 1558. *Mary of Lorain*, queen dowager of *Scotland*, having now the regency in her hands, preferr'd *Frenchmen* to the best posts in the kingdom, and enter'd into a strict alliance with *Mary* queen of *England*; and, finding that these were methods which did not greatly oblige her subjects, she very wisely contrived to raise a standing-army, and to settle a land-tax for the maintenance thereof: and a bill for these purposes was brought into parliament in the summer of the year 1556. But the *Scotts* barons remonstrated, "That  
" mercenary soldiers, who had  
" nothing

“ nothing to lose, would never fight so heartily and courageously, as those who had their own lives, their families, and estates at stake; and that, by this new management, the minds of the nobility and gentry would be so enervated, that they would easily become a prey to the first invaders.”

Whereupon the queen readily, and sure with admirable prudence, laid that scheme aside. The same year, however, she run the nation into a war with *England*, merely to serve the interest of the *French* king.

In 1557, ambassadors were sent into *France*, to be present at the queen's marriage, and to obtain from her a ratification of the act pass'd in *July* 1548; a ratification from the king of *France*, of his promises to the duke of *Chastelherault*, for aiding and assisting him in his succession to the crown of *Scotland*, if the queen should die without issue; and a declaration to the same purpose from the queen and dauphin: All which they did indeed receive; but, on the 4th of *April* 1558, the *French* court forced the queen of *Scots* to subscribe three papers: In one she makes over the kingdom of *Scotland* in free gift to the king of *France*, to be enjoy'd by him and his

heirs, in case she shall die without issue: In another she assigns to that king the possession of the kingdom of *Scotland*, after her decease, until he be reimbursed a million of pieces of gold, or any greater sum that he shall find he has expended on her education and entertainment during her stay in *France*: In a third, which our author justly styles the worst of all, the queen avers, that tho', both before her marriage and after it, in compliance with the desire of her parliament, she shall sign a declaration touching the lineal succession of her crown; yet she protests, that the genuine sense of her mind is contain'd only in the two preceding papers. This marriage was celebrated the 24th of *April* 1558; and, soon after, the *Scotch* ambassadors were most perfidiously dealt with to betray their country; and, no less than three of them dying at *Dieppe* in their return home, it was shrewdly suspected they were poison'd: However, in a parliament held that year, an attempt was made for sending over the *Scots* crown into *France*; but without effect. On the 17th of *November* 1558, died *Mary* queen of *England*: Whereupon the queen of *Scots* assumed the title of queen of that kingdom; and the

the arms of *England* were engraven and quarter'd with the arms of *Scotland* and *France* on all the plate and furniture belonging to her and her husband the dauphin: An act of imprudence, which afterwards cost her dear.

The ninth chapter contains the transactions of no more than seven months, viz. from *November* 1558 to the end of *June* 1559. Those, who desired to bring about a reformation in the Church of *Scotland*, now calling themselves the congregation, petition'd the queen to make such regulations in the Church as might satisfy sober and conscientious men; and to this petition they annex'd five demands: 1. That the Common-prayer might be in the vulgar tongue. 2. That it might be lawful for any qualified person to interpret hard places of scripture. 3, 4. That Baptism and the Lord's Supper be administer'd in the vulgar tongue; and the latter in both kinds. 5. That the wicked and scandalous lives of Churchmen might be reform'd according to the rules contain'd in the New Testament, the writings of the ancient fathers, and the laws of *Justinian* the emperor; which they were willing should decide the difference between them and the clergy. The

queen-regent, having some points to carry in parliament, received this petition, and treated those who supported it very graciously; till, having dissuaded them from presenting it to that august assembly, she called a synod of the clergy, to whom she referred their propositions; and they, as it was natural to suppose they would, rejecting them, the queen openly abetted the clergy; and very rashly declared, "That she would banish the reform'd ministers, tho' they preach'd as soundly as *St. Paul*." Whereupon the congregation assembled at *Perth*, in order to put themselves in a posture of defence; and, while they were there, the mob, with the violence natural to mobs, purg'd the Churches in that city, and in the towns adjoining. The queen-regent, notwithstanding the submissive letter, which the lords and others wrote her upon this subject, was exceedingly incensed, and drew with a body of troops, and all the nobility who were about her, before the town of *Perth*, where those of the congregation had rais'd a considerable body of forces; but, after many altercations, matters were at length compromised upon these terms: That the armies on both sides should



should be disbanded, and the town left open to the queen: That none of the inhabitants of the place should be molested on account of the alteration in religion: That no *French* troops should enter the town, or come within three miles of it; nor any *French* garrison be left therein, on the queen's quitting of it: That all controversies should be referred to the next parliament. But the principal persons of the congregation much doubted, whether her majesty, after the place should be in her hands, would keep her word; they, before they left *Perth*, enter'd into another association, call'd the *Second Covenant*. As they fear'd, so it fell out; for, on the queen's entering *Perth*, she brought with her some *French* soldiers in her retinue; who, as they pass'd by the house of one *Patrick Murray*, a person very much distinguish'd by his zeal for the reformation, they shot his son, a young lad, who was looking out of a balcony to see the queen's entry: His dead corpse was laid before the queen's lodging, who only said, *That it was to be lamented it happen'd to the son, and not to the father*. Some days afterwards, the citizens of *Perth* were proceeded against; some banish'd, others fined; all the

old magistrates removed, and a garrison of *Scots* soldiers (but in the *French* king's pay) left there, on the queen's going to *Stirling*; and, on some of the council's expostulating with her on this breach of word, she answer'd, *That princes ought not to have their promises too strictly urged upon them; nor were promises to be kept with hereticks; and that, for her part, she could freely kill and undo all that sort of men, if she could do it with as plausible an excuse*. Such proceedings did, as might have reasonably been expected, excite those of the congregation to take up arms again; which they did with such success, that the queen was obliged to soothe them: But she kept her latter promises no better than she did her former; so the congregation reduced *Perth* by force.

In his ninth chapter, the author comprehends the transactions from *June* to *October* 1559. The disturbances increasing in *Scotland*, the queen emitted a proclamation, whereby she charged the congregation with attempting to subvert the royal authority: To which they answer'd by a letter, keeping still in arms; and soon after seiz'd upon *Edinburgh*; but they quickly were obliged to quit it, by the governor

vernor of the castle's threatening to fire upon their backs. At the same time the queen with her forces were about to attack the city. However, they made a treaty with the queen, consisting of eight articles, which were not very strictly kept. The dauphin, being now become the king of *France*, by the title of *Francis* the second, resolved to support the queen-regent effectually; in consequence of which resolution, he sent over a great number of *French* soldiers; but their coming made several of the nobles, who had hitherto adher'd to the queen, fall off to the congregation; who, in order to prevent the queen's totally rooting them out, enter'd into a third covenant at *Stirling*, in *Aug.* 1559. But the queen carried on her projects with great firmness; receiving frequently fresh supplies from *France*, not only of men and money, but also of divines; the pope's legate, and three doctors of the *Sorbonne*, coming to preach the people into obedience; which, while they labour'd to do, the queen fortified *Lieth*, and filled it with a numerous *French* garrison. About this time, the lord *Hamilton* arrived, by the way of *England*, from *France*, in his native country; and quickly persuaded

his father, the duke of *Chastelherault*, then called in *Scotland*, simply, *the duke*, there being none of that rank but himself in the kingdom, to join again with the reform'd party. After which, the nobility, assembling at his grace's house at *Hamilton*, sent a letter from thence to the queen, expostulating with her about her late conduct, and intreating her to alter it for the future, for the sake of the peace and quiet of the kingdom. The queen, on her side, endeavour'd to gain the people: Whereupon the lords came to *Edinburgh*; where the duke and his son, having first purg'd themselves from the charge the queen had brought against them, of aiming at the throne; they sent a letter to the queen, peremptorily demanding the surrender of the town of *Leith*. To which she answer'd, by sending *Lyon* king at arms to *Edinburgh*, to declare them and their adherents rebels: On which the congregation roundly pass'd an act of deprivation; whereby they stripp'd the queen of the power and title of regent, devolving the government on a council elected out of the nobility of the protestant religion in *Scotland*; of which they gave the queen notice by a letter; and then proceeded to act, as if she had

no longer any claim to authority in that kingdom.

In the tenth chapter, we have an account of publick affairs, from *October* 1559, to *February* 1559-60. The congregation, on the 29th of *October*, summon'd the town of *Leith*; but the garrison took no notice of it: however, they endeavour'd to take it by force; but with bad success: and the queen's affairs, by various little advantages, prospered so much, that many fell away from the opposite party; and even some great men withdrew themselves; till, by degrees, the consternation blowing over, the congregation dispatch'd *Maitland* into *England*, as their agent to queen *Elizabeth*. The duke, to encourage his party, went to *Glasgow*, and seiz'd the castle; from whence he was driven by some *French* soldiers, who staid not long there; for in *November* he regain'd that place; and from thence emitted two proclamations, in the name of *Francis* and *Mary*, king and queen of *Scots*; commanding the clergy to join those of the congregation. The queen, in the mean time, seiz'd *Edinburgh*; and her *French* forces, in several small conflicts, had the advantage of those of the congregation; in-somuch, that she retook *Stir-*

*ling*, and some other places: but their career was stop'd, by the arrival of an *English* fleet; which put them, in their turns, into a great consternation; tho' it did not do much: But, on the 27th of *February* 1559-60, a treaty was sign'd, at *Berwick*, between the duke of *Norfolk*, lieutenant for the queen of *England*, on the one side; and the plenipotentiaries of the duke, and the rest of the protestant nobility in *Scotland*, on the other; in consequence of which, the affairs of the congregation were soon brought into better order, and the queen and her adherents, notwithstanding their late successes, speedily repress'd.

In the eleventh chapter, the history is continued from the end of *February* to the 10th of *June* 1560. As soon as the *French* soldiers had quitted *Fife*, the lords of the congregation order'd solemn thanks to be given to God in the Church of *St. Andrew's*; and then set about reducing the country adjoining, with all the assiduity and vigour imaginable. The *English* army, commanded by the lord *Grey*, and consisting of two thousand horse and six thousand foot, soon after enter'd *Scotland*, and join'd the lords of the congregation: whereupon the queen retired to the castle of



*Edinburgh*; where the lords sent her a very dutiful letter; informing her, that their design was to expel the *French* out of *Scotland*; to which if she would consent, the queen of *England* would lend her ships to transport them; and withdraw her own forces at the same time out of the kingdom. While the queen deliberated on this offer, the *French* garrison in *Leith* very imprudently drew out, and hazarded an engagement; in which they had the worst; and, on their retreat into the place, the confederate forces actually besieged it. The *French* defended themselves very gallantly, notwithstanding they endured great hardships; and, amongst other unlucky accidents, by a casual fire, had part of their magazine of corn burnt down; the *English* all the while playing on them with their artillery; and, in the night, taking measure of the walls, the confederate forces afterwards attempted to scale them; but without success: so that this siege served only to consume a great number of brave men. In the mean while, the queen continued, in a languishing condition, in the castle; partly thro' the disease of her body, but chiefly thro' the anguish of her mind: Finding her death

approaching, she earnestly desired to speak with some of the lords of the congregation; accordingly, the duke, the earls of *Argyll* and *Glaincairn*, and lord *James* (afterwards the famous earl of *Murray*) went to her. To them she express'd her grief for the troubles which had arisen in the kingdom; advised them to send both *English* and *French* out of their country; express'd, in very pathetick terms, her love to the *Scottish* nation; and exhorted the lords to preserve their own and its liberties; in fine, she ask'd pardon of them all, with tears embracing and kissing each of the nobles, giving her hand to those of inferior rank: She even condescended to converse a long time with one of the reform'd ministers; and the next day, being the 10th of *June* 1560, she ended her life most christianly. All the historians, *Scots* and *English*, except *John Knox*, give her a great and good character; ascribing all the misfortune which befel her to the being under the direction of *French* councils; and rather a slave to the interest of that court than, what her title spoke her, queen-regent of *Scotland*.

In his twelfth chapter, our author comprehends the history of what pass'd from the 10th

of *June* to the 14th of *August* 1560. The king of *France*, finding it impossible to carry on a war, with any hopes of success, in *Scotland*, sent over commissioners to enter into a reconciliation of differences arisen with the queen of *England*; by using which phrase, he endeavour'd to preserve the dignity of himself and his wife queen *Mary*, by avoiding an express treaty with their own subjects. This scheme took effect; for two long treaties, between the crowns of *France* and *Scotland* on the one part, and of *England* on the other; dated, one the 5th, the other the 6th day of *July*, were concluded; and immediately after them follows a very long instrument, containing the concessions made by king *Francis* and queen *Mary* to their subjects, at the request of the queen of *England*; wherein the *Scots* have all things granted them which they could reasonably desire; and, amongst others, leave to call a convention of the states. Accordingly, a parliament met on the 10th of *July*. Some

doubts there were about its legality; but they were overruled by a vote; whereby that assembly declared itself a lawful parliament. Soon after, the ministers drew up a confession of faith; which the states approved. On the 23d of *August* they pass'd an act for abolishing the mass, condemning the sayers and hearers thereof; for the first fault, to the loss of all goods, moveable or immoveable; for the second, to banishment; and for the third, to death. On the 24th, they pass'd an act against the pope's authority; and another, rescinding all laws not agreeable to the confession of faith. To these, which are the proceedings of this parliament, mention'd by former historians, our author adds some curious particulars, communicated to him by Mr. *Thomas Innice*, of the *Scots* college at *Paris*; with which he shuts up the first book of his history of the affairs of Church and state in *Scotland*, which in the whole includes about thirty-three years.

[To be continued.]

## ARTICLE XI.

*The Naval History of ENGLAND, in all its branches, from the Norman conquest in the year 1066, to the conclusion of the year 1734. Collected from the most approv'd historians, English and foreign; authentick records and manuscripts, scarce tracts, original journals, &c. With many facts and observations, never before made publick. By Thomas Lediard, Gent. late secretary to his majesty's envoy-extraordinary in Lower Germany. London; printed for John Wilcox, at Virgil's Head opposite the New Church, and Olive Payne, at Horace's Head in Round-Court, both in the Strand. 1735. Folio. Two Volumes. Containing 933 pages, exclusive of the preface and historical and chronological summary of contents, and introduction.*

THE importance of naval history to a people who thrive by trade, and who glory in nothing so much as their acknowledg'd sovereignty of the sea, is a thing so self-evident, that Mr. *Lediard*, with great reason, takes it for granted, and expatiates very handsomely upon it. From thence he very justly infers, that no part of *English* history could, or indeed ought to meet with so general an approbation, as that which should shew a faithful and impartial account of the several steps by which the trade of the nation is arrived to the height and flourishing state we now see it in; and of the gallant achievements of those brave commanders who have made it their constant and disinterested

endeavours to secure and protect it; and who have render'd our fleet so formidable throughout every part of the known world. A constant remembrance of these things would encourage posterity to tread in the same steps; would excite the ambition of our sea-commanders, who want neither courage nor conduct to follow the bright examples by this means laid before them; and would be a spur to adventurers to pursue their discoveries, and endeavour to establish new branches of trade. Yet, as he very justly observes, notwithstanding all these advantages, which might be expected from such a history, it has so happen'd, that, by a fatal neglect, no part of *English* history has been



been so little the care of our ablest writers, of ancient as well as modern times; tho' materials need not have been wanting to those who had the capacity, and would have been at the pains of enquiring after them. " The heroick actions, " continues he, perform'd by " some of our monarchs in " person, the wisdom of their " councils in dispensing their " orders and instructions, and " the conduct and bravery of " our sea-commanders in executing them, are happy and " fertile themes, and furnish " a large fund of matter for " such a history. There has " not indeed, as I have already hinted, been the care " taken, which might have " been wish'd, to hand down " these things to posterity. " Ignorance and neglect have " so over-shadow'd numbers " of noble actions, that they " are hardly discoverable thro' " the mist; and partiality has " conceal'd many more. Our " historians, as well ancient " as modern, have all been " very concise in their narratives of naval transactions. " The *Monkish* writers were " more solicitous about the " affairs of the Church, and " its immunities; and our " more modern historians " have employ'd so much of " their time and thoughts on

" other subjects, that they " have been obliged to wave " this. However, amidst all " these difficulties, the principal circumstances of such " transactions have been " found; but then they were " scatter'd and dispers'd in " such a number of volumes " of our own writers, in the " dark recesses of antiquity, " and in the histories of foreign nations, that they " have not been collected and " brought into due order, " without an immense labour.

" This work therefore may " justly be said to be the first " regular connected piece of " its kind; for, tho' some " essays of this nature may " have already appear'd, they " have all been very deficient in some or other essential parts of the design, as " I could evidently prove, " were it my intent to comment upon the labours of " others; instead of which, I " shall only venture to affirm, " that the following sheets " differ as much from any one " history hitherto publish'd, " as any two works written " on the same subject ever " did."

After premising the necessary qualifications of a naval historian, and shewing how far he has endeavour'd, in this work,

work, to come up to them ; our author proceeds next to speak of the method he has observed, and the authors whom he has follow'd, in the course of his history. " I have given my readers (says he) in every reign, an historical account of the first voyages of discovery, with the first settlement, the progress, and final establishment, of all our colonies in *America* ; and here I have introduced an abridgment of the lives and actions of these great discoverers *Christopher Columbus, John and Sebastian Cabot, and Magellan* : And, as the plan of my design was to let the transactions of our navy, and the establishment of our trade, go hand in hand, I have given my readers copies of the ancient charters, letters patent and privileges granted by the crown, as well as by foreign princes, for the encouragement of discoveries, settlements and factories. I have likewise given a particular account of the first establishment of the *East-India, Turkey and Russia* companies, with relations of the first voyages for account of those companies, and the methods they took

" to establish their commerce abroad.

" And, as private or mercantile expeditions are the peculiar glory of a trading nation, I have omitted none that have been to be procured, which have tended either to any discovery, or to the establishment of any new branch of trade ; or, in short, that contain any thing worthy of the reader's notice. To these I have added a great number of relations of memorable actions of privateers, or ships acting under letters of mart and reprisals.

" I have taken all the care possible to be exact in my chronology ; and, to that end, have reduced this work, in a great measure, into *annals*, and kept up a regular *historical and chronological connexion*, by an abridgment of the most remarkable occurrences, not only of every reign, but almost of every year ; especially such as are introductory to, or the consequences of, *naval transactions* : so that, in fact, this work, besides its main scope, contains an *epitome of English history*. And tho', sometimes, a small matter of

" the

" the tranſactions of one year  
 " has inevitably crept before  
 " thoſe of another ; and I  
 " have been obliged, now  
 " and then, to go back ſome  
 " months ; yet, as I have  
 " always mention'd it, and  
 " ſhewn the reader my rea-  
 " ſons, no confuſion can  
 " be occaſion'd in read-  
 " ing, on that account. I  
 " know but of one inſtance  
 " of this kind, for which I  
 " think it neceſſary to make  
 " an apology ; I mean, the  
 " expedition of the *Duke*  
 " and *Dutcheſs* to the *South-*  
 " *Sea*, which begun in 1708,  
 " and ended in 1711 ; but  
 " which, for reaſons alledg'd,  
 " in a proper place, I have  
 " put among other expedi-  
 " tions, in *America*, of 1711  
 " and 1712.

" Not only the beſt au-  
 " thors, on our ſide of the  
 " queſtion, have been con-  
 " ſulted in great numbers ;  
 " but as much care been ta-  
 " ken to enquire what has  
 " been ſaid on the oppoſite  
 " ſide. In our wars with  
 " *France*, I have diligently  
 " peruſed the *French* authors ;  
 " and, in thoſe with the  
 " *Dutch* and *Spaniſh*, the  
 " moſt approved writers of  
 " thoſe nations. At the ſame  
 " time as theſe may be all  
 " ſuſpected of partiality, in  
 " their own cauſe, I have

" looked into the hiſtories of  
 " neutral nations ; as the  
 " *Italian*, *German*, *Daniſh*  
 " and *Swediſh*. The authors,  
 " on all ſides, are faithfully  
 " quoted ; and, after ſome  
 " ſhort reflections, which na-  
 " turally ariſe, on confront-  
 " ing *foreign* with *Engliſh*  
 " hiſtory, the reader is left  
 " to judge for himſelf, and  
 " may, at leaſt in moſt caſes,  
 " form a reaſonable notion of  
 " things."

After this large account of  
 his work, from the author's  
 preface, we are next to inform  
 our readers, that his introduc-  
 tion contains the preſent ſtate  
 of the *British* navy, including  
 a great number of curious  
 particulars. As, in the firſt  
 place, the nature, extent, and  
 dignity of the office of *lord*  
*high-admiral* ; the inſtructions  
 given to the commanders of  
 private ſhips of war ; the  
 ſhares of prizes, when the  
 crown grants all to the cap-  
 tors ; a liſt of the royal na-  
 vy, with an account of the  
 condition the ſhips were in  
 on the firſt of *January* 1734.  
 To which is adjoined a  
 ſcheme of the admirals of  
*England*, as they ſtood on  
 the thirtieth of *June* the ſame  
 year. We have next an ab-  
 ſtract of ſuch regulations re-  
 lating to his majeſty's ſervice  
 at ſea, as are in force at pre-  
 ſent ;



sent; which contains a great number of useful and entertaining pieces; entertaining, I say; for surely a rational mind cannot but be highly pleased in observing the wisdom, justice, and harmony, which reigns in the oeconomy of this noble establishment, for increasing, as well as preserving, the *British* power at sea. After these instructions for the several naval officers, naturally follows a copious account of their wages at sea; the gratuities to the relations of officers, and others, slain in fight; of the gratuities to officers and seamen who are wounded, and of pensions to officers when superannuated. We have next several curious accounts relating to the navy; such as an account of the number of seamen employ'd in the navy from *Jan.* 1721, to *Jan.* 1734, with proper remarks and distinctions; an account of the half-pay to officers for three years last past; dimensions of four first-rate ships; account of the anchors, cables, and guns, of the *Britannia*; the charge of building a ship of each rate, and furnishing her with masts, yards, sails, &c. as calculated by Mr. *Burchet*; the value or cost of the whole royal navy, according to the former table, the amount of

which it may not be amiss to set down. Our author reckons that the whole fleet, including fire-ships, bomb-vessels, sloops and yachts, contains *two hundred and nine* ships, the cost of which comes to 2,591,837*l.* We are next to consider the history itself. The whole is divided into *six* books; of which the first contains the naval expeditions of the *English* from the conquest to the death of queen *Mary I.* It is subdivided into *twenty-six* chapters; but, without taking notice of them, we shall give a concise extract of the principal transactions contained therein. In 1066, *William* duke of *Normandy*, surnam'd the *Bastard*, with a fleet of nine hundred transports, having on board a large number of forces, invaded *England*. On the fourteenth of *October*, he fought the decisive battle of *Hastings*, which gave him what he came for, the *English* crown. However, he did not enjoy it very quietly, for in 1069, the *Danes*, with a fleet of two hundred sail, came to the assistance of the *English* malecontents in the north, and landed a considerable body of forces in the mouth of the *Humber*, and might have proved very troublesome, if king *William* had not bribed their

their general, to retire early in the spring. In 1070, the sons of king *Harold*, with a fleet of sixty ships, lent them by *Dermot* king of *Ireland*, landed in the west, but were soon oblig'd to retire, after burning the country about *Exeter*. In 1071, the *Danes* landed in the isle of *Ely*; and, in 1074, they came with a great fleet into the *Thame's* mouth; but, finding none of the *English* inclin'd to join them, they sail'd away again, without attempting to land. In 1084, the *Danes* got together a fleet of a thousand sail, and entered into a treaty with the earl of *Flanders*, to join them with six hundred more; but king *William* made such preparations for their reception, that they never thought fit to make him a visit. On the ninth of *September*, 1087, the king died, and, on the twenty-seventh of the same month, his son *William* the second, surnamed *Rufus*, was crowned at *Westminster*. In 1090, this king, with a large fleet, made a descent on *Normandy*, then in the possession of his elder brother *Robert*.

The next year, he sent a great fleet, and a numerous army against *Malcolm*, king of *Scots*, but with no great success. In 1094, he invaded *Normandy* again. In 1099, he went thither, and returned

from thence in a single ship. In 1100, he got together a mighty fleet, and rais'd also a great body of forces; but, in the midst of all his great projects, he was on the second of *August*, the same year, killed as he was hunting, by the glancing of an arrow, shot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. On the fifth of *August*, his younger brother, *Henry* the first, surnamed *Beau-Clerc*, was crowned: but in 1101, *Robert* duke of *Normandy* prepared to invade him; upon which the king fitted out a good fleet, but, upon his brother's drawing near the coast, a great part of it went over, and joined him. The king, however, got the better, and forced *Robert* to a compromise. In 1105, the king invaded *Normandy* with success, and the year following he returned thither, with a far more numerous fleet and army, and totally subdued it. In 1107, a great *English* fleet, having on board seven thousand men, sail'd to *Joppa*, in the *Holy-land*. In 1120, the king, with his son *William*, then about eighteen years old, embark'd at *Barsleur*, with a fine fleet and a noble retinue, in order, after four years absence, to return for *England*. The prince, who was in a new, clean ship, promis'd a reward to the seamen, if they could land him

before his father: but their endeavours to gratify him, proved fatal; for, steering too near the shore, the ship struck, and they all, to the number of three hundred persons, perished. This accident happen'd in the month of *November*. King *Henry*, in the summer of 1135, made his last voyage to *Normandy*, where he died, on the second of *December*, in the same year. *Stephen*, son of *Stephen* earl of *Blois*, by *Adela* daughter of *William* the Conqueror, supplanted the empress, and seated himself in the throne. He was crowned on *St. Stephen's* day, 1135. His reign was full of troubles, and not remarkable for any naval expedition of consequence. His successor was *Henry Plantagenet*, duke of *Normandy*, son of the empress *Matilda*. He was crowned on the nineteenth of *December*, 1154. In this prince's reign, the chronicles of *Wales* inform us, that *Madock*, son of *Owen Guineth*, prince of that country, seeing his brothers involving the people in wars about their rights, fitted out some ships, in order to seek his fortune at Sea. Leaving *Ireland* north, he sailed west, till he met with a noble pleasant country, where he settled many of his people. This the *Welsh* writers fix to the year 1170. Afterwards he

returned, and gave such an account of his adventures, that a large number of people embarked on board ten ships, and sailed with him for this new discovered land; but whether ever they arrived there, is not certain: But from thence has been conjectur'd, not without some probability, that *Madock* was in truth the first discoverer of *America*. In 1171, king *Henry* being then in *France*, *Dermot* king of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, being driven out of his dominions, for his tyrannical behaviour, came to demand succours from *Henry*, who, not being then at leisure, advised him to ask the assistance of some of his barons, which accordingly he did, and *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, and *Richard Strongbow*, earl of *Pembroke*, sailed over with him, and in a short time reduced a considerable part of *Ireland*. In 1172, king *Henry* himself, with a fleet of four hundred sail, and a fine army on board, came on that coast, and, landing near *Waterford*, made a speedy reduction of the whole island, without any effusion of blood. The remaining part of *Henry's* reign was spent in defending himself against the conspiracies raised by his wife and children, and supported by the king of *France*; in which disputes, however, he generally

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generally had the better; and, as he in every respect render'd the crown of *England* glorious while he wore it, so he was particularly careful to maintain his sovereignty over the seas. He died in 1189, and was succeeded by *Richard* the first, his son, who was crowned the beginning of *September*, the same year, and immediately made preparations to go, as he had promis'd, into the *Holy-land*. The fleet he drew together for this purpose, consisted of upwards of one hundred capital ships, and about fifty gallies, with which he departed in the latter end of the year 1189. The first place he touch'd at in his voyage, was *Sicily*, where some disturbances happening, he took the city of *Messina*; and on the tenth of *April*, 1191, having rais'd great sums of money in that island, he sail'd from thence for *Syria*; but at *Cyprus* meeting with very ill usage from the tyrant who then ruled there, *Richard* attack'd him both by sea and land, and in a very short space reduced the whole island. From thence he at last pass'd into *Syria*, and joining there the forces of the *French* king, they laid siege to *Ptolemais*, which was held out by the famous *Saladine*, sultan of *Egypt*, who, being at that time master of a great

fleet, doubted not of receiving sufficient supplies by sea, to enable him to hold out against the many princes who besieged him: but the *English* navy soon attack'd his, and totally destroy'd it; whereupon the city was surrender'd. Soon after king *Philip* of *France*, piqued at the glory which king *Richard* had acquired, returned home, and in 1192 the king of *England* was obliged to return likewise; but unhappily meeting with a storm on the coast of *Istria*, the ship, in which he was, split on a rock, and he with much difficulty got on shore. Attempting to pass through *Austria* in disguise, he was seized, and detained fifteen months, and then, on paying a very large ransom, permitted to go home, where he arriv'd the twentieth of *March*, 1194. The same year he sail'd with a fleet of an hundred ships to *Normandy*, where he maintained a successful war against the *French* king, till within a small time before his death, which happened on the sixth of *April*, 1199, *John* his brother succeeded him, who in 1200 made an order, whereby he declared, that if any ships at sea refused to strike sail to his high admiral, or lieutenant, they should be treated as enemies: whence it is

plain, that the honour of the flag was insisted on, as a right due to the *English* navy, above five hundred years ago. The pope, in the year 1212, excommunicated king *John*, and gave his kingdom to *Philip*, king of *France*, who very readily enter'd upon measures to possess himself of the donation; for which purpose he got together a navy of no less than seventeen hundred sail, and at the same time raised a very numerous army. King *John*, to oppose him, encamped sixty thousand men on *Barnham Downs* in *Kent*, and gathered so great a fleet, that he was obliged to discharge many of them in a short time, as supernumeraries. However, he made his peace with the pope, who, before king *Philip* was ready, sent him orders to desist, and attempt nothing against king *John*. On this he called a council of his principal commanders, wherein the earl of *Flanders* not only refused to accompany him in his expedition, but reproached him also with the baseness of his conduct, in taking advantage of king *John's* misfortunes: upon which king *Philip* changed his design, ordered his fleet to sail to the coast of *Flanders*, and marched himself with his army against the said country,

by land. King *John*, as in honour bound, sent his fleet, under the command of the earls of *Salisbury* and *Boulogne*, to assist the earl; which they did so effectually, that they took three hundred sail of *French* ships, stranded an hundred more, and afterwards obliged the *French* themselves to burn all the rest. This happened in the year 1213. Two years afterwards, the king had used his barons so ill, that they invited the Dauphin of *France*, to accept the *English* crown: in consequence of which, he, with a fleet of near seven hundred sail, came and landed a considerable body of troops at *Sandwich*, and the war was carried on for about two years. In the mean time king *John* died at *Newark*, on the 18th of *October*, 1216; and his son *Henry* the third was crowned at *Glocester*, the 28th of the same month. In the beginning of his reign, the fleet of the *cinq-ports*, under the command of *Hubert de Burgh*, gained two remarkable victories over the *French*, notwithstanding they were much superior in numbers. In 1261, the *cinq-ports*, who were by their charter bound to furnish fifty-seven ships for the king's service, in case of any emergency, took part with the barons, and pleaded their charter

ter for fitting out the same number of ships against him.

Our author takes occasion from hence to give an account in his notes of the privileges granted to these ports, and the reasons for granting them. In 1266, prince *Edward*, the king's eldest son, reduced *Winchelsea*, and executed the chiefs of a band of rebels and pirates, whom the *cinq-ports* had encouraged, for the sake of the rich prizes they brought in. In 1270, he sailed for the *Holy-land*, and, on the sixteenth of *November*, 1272, king *Henry* died. It was the five and twentieth of *July*, 1274, before king *Edward* landed in *England*. In 1294, a war broke out with *France*, in which the *English* gained many victories by sea. In 1299, the king went over into *Flanders*, with a fine fleet and a numerous army; but unluckily the sea-men on board the ships from the *cinq-ports* quar-

relling with those on board the ships from *Yarmouth* and other places, they engaged one another; and, notwithstanding all the king could do, five and twenty stout ships from *Yarmouth* were burnt, and three large vessels, on board one of which was a great part of the king's treasure, hardly escaped the same fate, by getting out to sea. In 1300, or thereabouts, *Flavio Gioia*, of the city of *Amalfi*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, found out the magnetic needle, or compass. On the seventeenth of *July*, 1307, died that glorious prince king *Edward* the first, who strenuously maintained the sovereignty of the seas.

Between this and the account of the next reign, Mr. *Lediard* has inserted a dissertation on the right of the crown of *England* to the *dominion of the sea*; but an account of this must be deferred to another occasion.

[ *To be continued.* ]



## ARTICLE XII.

*A General History of PRINTING, from the first invention of it in the city of Mentz, to its propagation and progress through most of the kingdoms in Europe, particularly the introduction and success of it here in England; with the characters of the most celebrated printers, from the first invention of this art, to the years 1520 and 1550. Also an account of their works, and of the considerable improvements which they made during that time. By S. Palmer, printer. London; printed for A. Bettefworth, C. Hitch, and C. Davies, in Pater-noster-row. MDCCXXXIII. Quarto. Containing 400 pages, exclusive of a short preface and table of contents.*

**T**IS natural for one to look, with eagerness, into the writings of a man who undertakes to discourse on any famous and useful art, from the practice of which he has gained great reputation. On this account, Mr. Palmer's history of printing may reasonably be expected to meet with many readers, considering the great importance of that noble art, of which he undertook to give an account; and in which he was himself so eminently distinguish'd. If any thing could yet add to the value of this performance, or excite the minds of its perusers to a more respectful remembrance of our late ingenious author, it would be the generous plan which he first laid down as the ground-work of his treatise on printing;

which he intended to treat of, not only historically, but practically; desiring to hide nothing from the eye of the curious observer; and not, as most writers on the same subject hitherto have done, run into extraordinary commendations of this art, and at the same time leave us in the dark as to its beauties. But, it seems, when he came to communicate this great scheme of his, he found that the practical part of it was not like to meet with great encouragement; so that he was obliged to conform himself to the opinions of others, and to suspend the publication of that part of his work till his historical account of printing should make way for it; and, while he was publishing this, he died. We are told however, by the editors

of the last part of his work, that this practical part, which the author intended to have printed first, remains entire and perfect in manuscript; so that it may be easily given to the publick, if proper encouragement be afforded, as we may justly hope there will, inasmuch as nothing considerable has been publish'd of this kind; and as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to understand thoroughly the history of printing, without having something more than a superficial notion of the art itself. This general history of printing is divided into three books. In the first our author promises an account of its origin, improvement and progress by *John Faust*, from 1440 to 1462. He opens this account with observing the great difficulties which the revivers of learning in *Europe* at first labour'd under, from the vast expence which was necessary to procure books in manuscript, and the prodigious pains requisite to distinguish the author's true sense, thro' the many imperfections unavoidably attending transcriptions. As to the first, he takes notice, that an hundred and twenty crowns for a *Livy*, and eighty crowns for three volumes of *Plutarch's* lives, was, before this invention, esteem'd a moderate price. As

to the latter, he shews, from the bishop of *Aleria's* dedication of *Pliny's* natural history to pope *Paul* the second, that tho' this learned critick had spent nine years in the care of this impression; yet, it appear'd to him, that not less than ninety years would have been necessary to have sent a correct edition of that author from the press. These instances being sufficient to prove the immense value of an art, whereby books, those necessary instruments of learning, are render'd both cheap and correct; our author proceeds to remark, that the most early printers were more careful to deserve praise, than ambitious to receive it; which is the true reason why the invention of this art is in some measure cover'd with obscurity, while things of far less consequence have been transmitted to posterity, not only with certainty, but with prodigious encomiums and applause. *John Faust*, of the city of *Mentz* in *Germany*, was, for a long tract of time, acknowledg'd for the first contriver of this expeditious method for multiplying books: But, an hundred and twenty-five years after, Dr. *Junius* vented a story of his stealing the secret from his master *Laurence John Coster*, of *Harlem*, and carrying away,

away, while the family were at mass on *Christmas-Eve*, a great quantity of the materials which *Coster* used for printing. The learned *Malincrot*, dean of *Munster*, immediately rose up to defend that honour which his countryman *Faust* had so long retain'd; and, in his treatise *de ortu & progressu artis typographicae*, exhibited such a variety of strong testimonies and undeniable facts, as seem absolutely to determine the controversy. *Buxhorn* indeed did attempt an answer; but, as he and his followers go upon this foundation, that the printing on separate metal types was an improvement only of the invention of printing upon blocks of wood, which is all that they themselves ascribe to *Coster*; it will be necessary to give some account of both those methods, that the reader may have the true grounds of this controversy before him. About the year 1440, most writers agree, that several attempts were made in this art, which all prov'd abortive; and that the discovery of metal types was not perfected till the year 1450. These first essays were by carving, upon blocks of wood, a whole leaf or page of a book; then, by the help of an ink of a more glutinous nature than that in common use, they

pulled off the impression of that page upon one piece of paper; and, in the same manner, impress'd that of a second on another; then pasting together the two white sides, they made them look like one leaf. Our author proceeds to shew, that there is neither that ingenuity, usefulness, nor novelty in this method of copying books, which the *Dutch* writers pretend: He observes, that even to this practice, such as it is, *Faust* and *Mentz* have a better title, than *Coster* and *Harlem*; and he shews, that metal types, and the art of managing them, have no kind of affinity with this bungling manner of working; nor ought, on any account, to be drawn into any manner of comparison therewith. He next proceeds to a more particular account of this remarkable controversy. It is inconsistent with the nature of our work, to follow *Mr. Palmer's* discourse closely; but, in order to give our readers a just idea of it, it will be proper to state the matter of fact, which he brings evidence to prove, and then a bare recital of the authors names quoted in his work will amount to a perfect list of witnesses adduced in support of that cause which he espouses. The point then to be prov'd is this: *John Faust*

was



was the inventor of the art of printing upon separate types, but was assisted therein by the purse of *John Guttenberg* and the industry of *Peter Schoeffer*, who afterwards married his daughter; whence all three are mention'd, by authors, as the contrivers of this new art. The first writer mention'd by Mr. Palmer is the famous abbot *Trithemius*, who, in his *Chronicon Spanheimense*, places this invention in 1450, and ascribes it to *John Guttenberg*, giving him *Faust* and *Schoeffer* for his assistants. He quotes next another book of the same author's; wherein a distinct account of this invention is set down, on the authority of *Peter Schoeffer*, citizen of *Mentz*, son-in-law to *John Faust*, the inventor. *Salmuth*, in his appendix to *Pancirolo's* commentaries, gives the extract of an original record of a law-suit between *John Guttenberg* and *John Faust*; from whence the latter appears plainly to have been the inventor. This happen'd in November 1455. *Wimpfaling*, who wrote his book in 1502, or 1504, says, that in 1440 this art was found by *John Guttenberg*; but, in that author's catalogue of the bishops of *Strasburg*, he, in some measure, retracts this; and says, that the *Strasburgher*,

who found out printing, went to *Mentz*, and there perfected it by the directions of one *John Gensfleisch*, which was only a nick-name of *Faust*. *John Nauclerus*, in his universal history, says, that printing was first discover'd in *Mentz* in 1440. *Conrad Celt*, the first German poet-laureat, ascribes this invention to *Mentz*. *Sebastian Munster*, a famous cosmographer, places the finding this art between 1440 and 1450; and says, it was found out by *Guttenberg*, with the assistance of *John Faust* and *John Medimbach*. *John Aventine*, the famous collector of German antiquities, says, that *Faust* and *Schoeffer* were the inventors, and makes *Guttenberg* their servant. *Polydore Virgil* makes *John Guttenberg* knight, of *Mentz*, the inventor, and places it in the year 1411. Mr. *Thevet*, cosmographer to the king of France, asserts, this art to have been found out in the year 1442, at *Mentz* in Germany, by *John Guttenberg*, knt. but he owns, that there are other writers of opinion, that *John Faust* and *Ivo Schoeffer* were entitled to that honour two years before. From testimonies, our author proceeds to authentick facts, in favour of *Faust* and *Mentz*. The emperor *Maximilian* granted a privilege to *John*

*Schoeffer*, grandson to *John Faust*, annex'd to the works of *Livy*, printed in 1499; whereby he is not only secured in the sole right of printing that book, but all persons are prohibited to reprint such books as from that time he should publish, in consideration of his being grandson to the first inventor of that art. He next observes, that the tools, old types, &c. belonging to the inventors, were shewn at *Mentz* an hundred and thirty years, at least, after the sacking of that city in 1462. He mentions next an inscription set up by a professor in the university of *Mentz*, in the year 1508; in which, tho' *Guttenberg* only be mention'd, yet the honour of the invention is expressly given to that city. But what our author insists on, as the strongest positive proof in the case before us, is, the *Colophons*, or inscriptions, which *Faust*, when he could no longer conceal his discovery, printed at the end of his books. The first of these is at the end of the *Codex Psalorum*, which is in the emperor's library at *Vienna*; it runs in these words: "This present book of psalms, "embellish'd with beautiful "capitals, and illuminated "with all necessary rubricks, "was thus form'd by an in-

genious invention of print-  
ing by separate types, with-  
out pen or writing; and  
finish'd with great care, for  
the service of God, by *John Faust*, citizen of *Mentz*, and  
*Peter Schoeffer de Germ-  
sheim*, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand CCCCLVII,  
on the eve of the *Assump-  
tion*, i. e. *August* the 14th."

The next is the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* of *William Durand*, printed at *Mentz* in 1459, in *Folio*: The inscription at the end is exactly like the former. The third in date is the *Catholicon*, a *Latin* vocabulary, printed at *Mentz* in 1460: It has a larger colophon than either of the former; in which it is said, that this work was done, not by the help of quill, pencil, or any writing-instrument, but by the agreement, symmetry and proportion of the printing-presses. Two years after came out a second edition of the great *Latin Bible* in *Folio*, with a colophon, mentioning the names of *Faust* and *Schoeffer*, and the day on which it was finish'd. As to the first edition, it was printed in 1450, without any colophon. "Concerning this Bible (says Mr. *Palmer*) some writers give us the following account, which is not a little in favour of *Faust*, that it was



“ so like hand-writing, and  
 “ the titles and capitals so  
 “ finely painted on vellum,  
 “ that *Faust* sold some of  
 “ them at *Paris* for a prodigious  
 “ price; but the buyers  
 “ finding a greater number  
 “ upon him than it was possible  
 “ for several men to  
 “ transcribe in their whole  
 “ life, and the pages of each  
 “ copy so exactly alike, that  
 “ he was seiz’d, try’d, and  
 “ condemn’d for magick and  
 “ forcery; and was accordingly  
 “ dragged to the stake to  
 “ be burnt; but, upon discovering  
 “ his art, the parliament of  
 “ *Paris* made an act to discharge  
 “ him from all prosecution, in  
 “ consideration of his admirable  
 “ invention. However, ’tis not  
 “ amiss to inform the reader,  
 “ that his *black art*, for which  
 “ he was so roughly treated,  
 “ was printing his Bible on  
 “ the *black letter*. I shall,  
 “ in its proper place, give  
 “ my reasons for my opinion,  
 “ that the Bible *Faust* sold  
 “ for manuscript was the first  
 “ printed by him: In the  
 “ mean time, this process  
 “ against him, and his discharge  
 “ from it by order of that  
 “ parliament, being matter of  
 “ fact, it was not for our  
 “ purpose to mention it here.” The  
 “ last book in our author’s catalogue

is *Tully’s Offices*, dated Feb. 4,  
 1565. He afterwards mentions  
 some that have *Peter Schoeffer’s*  
 name alone to them; such as,  
*The decisions of the Rota*, printed  
 in 1477, in which he styles the  
 city of *Mentz* the inventress and  
 protectress of printing; *Justinian’s*  
*institutions*, printed the same  
 year, at the end of which are the  
 like compliments; *St. Jerome’s*  
*epistles*, in *Latin*, printed in  
*Folio*, 1470; with a long panegyric  
 on this favourite city of *Mentz*:  
 At the end of *Trithemius’s breviary*  
 of history, printed in 1515, there  
 is a long colophon, containing  
 the history of this invention.  
 It runs thus: “ This present  
 chronological work was printed  
 and finish’d in 1515, on the eve  
 of *St. Margaret Virgin*, in the  
 noble and famous city of  
*Mentz*, first inventress of this  
 art of printing, by *John Schoeffer*,  
 grandson of the worthy *John Faust*,  
 citizen of *Mentz*, the first author  
 of this art, who found it out at  
 length by his own ingenuity, and  
 began to practise it anno 1550,  
 in the time of the thirteenth  
 indiction; *Frederick* the third  
 being then emperor, and the most  
 reverend father in God *Theodorick*  
*Pincerna de Erbach*,  
 P 2 “ being



“ being prince-elect, and  
 “ archbishop of *Mentz*: An-  
 “ no 1452, he perfected this  
 “ art under God, and began  
 “ to put it in practice with the  
 “ assistance of *Peter Schoeffer*  
 “ *de Gernsheim*, first a ser-  
 “ vant, and then his son-in-  
 “ law; who, having made  
 “ many necessary inventions  
 “ in it, had his daughter  
 “ *Christina Faust* in mar-  
 “ riage, as a just recompence  
 “ for his labour and useful  
 “ discoveries. These two  
 “ above-mention’d, viz. *John*  
 “ *Faust* and *Peter Schoeffer*,  
 “ kept this art secret, having  
 “ taken an oath to all their  
 “ workmen and servants not  
 “ to divulge it in any man-  
 “ ner whatsoever: But after-  
 “ wards it was divulged, by  
 “ those very workmen, anno  
 “ 1462, and spread itself over  
 “ several provinces of *Europe*,  
 “ &c.” These proofs are  
 certainly, as Mr. *Palmer* just-  
 ly observes, as strong as, con-  
 sidering the nature of the  
 thing, could possibly have been  
 expected; but that the advo-  
 cates for *Harlem* might have  
 no reason to complain, our  
 ingenious author has, in very  
 few words, fairly represented  
 all that hitherto has been of-  
 fer’d on their side of the que-  
 stion. Above an hundred  
 and twenty-five years after the  
 discovery of this art, *Hadrian*

*Junius*, M. D. took it in his  
 head to transfer the honour of  
 this invention from *Mentz* to  
*Harlem*; in order to which,  
 he tells us, in substance, the  
 following story: About an  
 hundred and twenty-eight  
 years before he wrote, one  
*Laurence-John Coster* lived in  
*Harlem*: This man had a  
 custom of walking in a cer-  
 tain wood after a full meal;  
 and, diverting himself there  
 one day, he cut some letters  
 in the *Beech-bark*; by invert-  
 ing of which, he printed first  
 single letters, and then whole  
 lines. The memory of this  
 being preserved in certain old  
 but anonymous books, print-  
 ed in this way, and in some  
 drinking-cups made of his old  
 letter; for *Coster*, as the doctor  
 tells us, finding great incon-  
 venience in his wooden tools,  
 changed them for metal types.  
 The carrying on this noble  
 art requiring several hands,  
*Coster*, amongst others, em-  
 ploy’d *John Faust*; who, tho’  
 under an oath of secrecy, made  
 no scruple of stealing his ma-  
 ster’s art and tools, while the  
 family were at midnight-mass  
 on *Christmas-Eve*; going from  
*Harlem* to *Amsterdam*, from  
 thence to *Cologne*, and so to  
*Mentz*; where, in 1442, he  
 printed *Alexandri Galli Doc-  
 trinale*, with the very same  
 tools which had belong’d to  
*Laurence*

*Laure*  
 suppo  
 very  
 tutor  
*lius*,  
 one o  
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*Laurence Coster.* In farther support of all this, the doctor very gravely tells us, that his tutor remember'd one *Cornelius*, a printer, who had been one of *Coster's* workmen; and who told the story of *Faust's* robbery with great emotion: And of this man's detestation of this fact, our author tells us, one *Quirinus Talesius* was also a witness. But this story is thought liable to such objections, as quite destroy its credit: The carrying of a thousand weight of tools upon a man's back has an air of improbability, his making choice of that night of the year, in which most people were abroad, going to and coming from mass, was none of the archest contrivances; then his moving about to so many places, with such a cumbersome quantity of stolen goods, without ever being discover'd, is not very likely; and his printing so publickly, and with so much reputation, as he did, for so many years, without the least disturbance from, or claim laid to the invention by *Laurence Coster*, is thought to be a circumstance absolutely subversive of *Dr. Junius's* story: Besides, the *Dutch* writers, who have put pen to paper since *Junius*, contradict him, and quit claim to every thing, but the printing

from wooden blocks, which they will have to be an invention of their own country, and the hint from whence *Faust's* art of printing was derived. The author of the *Cologne* chronicle is quoted by *Buxhorn* for this purpose: He says, that printing indeed was found out at *Mentz*; but that the pattern was taken from the *Donatus* of *Holland*. Another testimony urg'd by *Buxhorn* is, a memorandum written by *Accursius* in the first leaf of *Donatus*, printed at *Mentz* by *John Faust*. "This *Donatus* and the *Confessionalia* were first printed in 1450. He certainly took the hint from the *Donatus* printed before in *Holland* on wooden planks." And, on the credit of these passages, *Buxhorn* is for yielding the honour of the old wooden invention to *Coster* of *Harlem*; and for giving that of metal types to *John Faust*. But the reader, who considers that such a compromise would effectually give the lye to *Dr. Junius's* whole story, will have a care of granting any thing upon a claim founded upon such weak proofs. *Mr. Palmer* proceeds next to give us an account of the first books printed on blocks of wood, and of the several methods by which they may be distinguish'd from books printed on fusile types: He



He afterwards shews the impossibility of making use of separate wooden types; and then gives us the history of some of these ancient books; five of which are in the noble library of the earl of Pembroke; the first is, *Ars Moriendi*, or *Speculum Morientium*; second, *The History of the Apocalypse*; third, *The History of the Bible*; fourth, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*; fifth, *De Spiegel*, a translation only of the former into *Flemish*. Of each of these he gives us a distinct and curious account. He then en-

ters on the pretensions of the city of *Strasburg*, and of *John Mentel*, to the invention of printing; and proves, very clearly, that they have no foundation; but that *Mentel* learned the art from *John Guttenberg*, on his retiring to *Strasburg* after his quarrel with *Faust*. The claims of *Augsburg* and *Russenburg* in *Alsace* are next stated, and refuted in very few words; and then our author goes on to enquire at what time the discovery of this art was made.

[To be continued.]

### ARTICLE XIII.

*A complete System of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY: Explaining the nature and properties of the Earth, viz. its figure, magnitude, motions, situation, contents, and division into land and water, mountains, woods, deserts, lakes, rivers, &c. With particular accounts of the different appearances of the Heavens in different countries; the seasons of the year over all the globe; the tides of the sea; bays, capes, islands, rocks, sand-banks, and shelves. The state of the atmosphere; the nature of exhalations; winds, storms, tornadoes, &c. The origin of springs, mineral waters, burning mountains, mines, &c. The uses and making of maps, globes, and sea-charts. The foundations of dialling; the art of measuring heights and distances; the art of ship-building, navigation, and the ways of finding the longitude at sea. Originally written in Latin, by Bernhard Varenius, M. D. since improved and illustrated by Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Jurin; and now translated into English; with additional notes, copper-plates, an alphabetibical index, and other improvements; particularly useful to students in the universities; travellers, sailors, and all*



all those who desire to be acquainted with mix'd mathematics, geography, astronomy, and navigation. By Mr. Dugdale. The whole revised and corrected by Peter Shaw, M. D. The second edition, with large additions. London; printed for Stephen Austen, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1734. Octavo. In two volumes; containing 898 pages, exclusive of the preface and tables of contents.

WE can scarce imagine two things more different than this treatise of *Varenus* on geography, from almost every other book which has been publish'd on the same subject. In most authors, who have written on this science, we meet with hard terms, dry discourses, and things rather of curiosity than use. Here, on the contrary, whatever is useful is set down in the plainest language, and in the clearest method; in a word, the recommendation prefix'd thereto by the judicious Mr. *James Hodgson*, master of the royal mathematical school at *Christ's Hospital*, will be supported by the concurring testimony of every intelligent reader: For when a man, vers'd in things of this nature, has perus'd the excellent piece we are speaking of, and reflects on the other books he has read in the same way, it is impossible for him not to pronounce this the most plain, full, and satisfactory system of geography that hitherto has been publish'd. To avoid the impu-

tation of vanity, from so peremptory a decision on the merit of this book, it will be proper to transcribe a few paragraphs from the translator's preface. "The original of this work (says he) was reprinted at *Cambridge* in the year 1672, for the use of the students in that university; and an advertisement was given of it, the beginning of the year following, in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The *Dutch* edition, being then out of print, was carefully corrected, in many places enlarged and improved, and the necessary tables and schemes supplied by the illustrious Sir *Isaac Newton*, at that time *Lucasian* professor of mathematics in that university. The reason why this great man took so much care in correcting and publishing our author, was, because he thought him necessary to be read by his audience, the young gentlemen of *Cambridge*, while he was delivering lectures upon the same

“ same subject from the *Lu-*  
 “ *casian* chair. And though  
 “ many hundreds were then  
 “ printed at *Cambridge*, and  
 “ from that edition often re-  
 “ printed abroad ; yet, by  
 “ being frequently read in  
 “ both universities, all the  
 “ impressions were in time  
 “ sold off ; so that their scar-  
 “ city among the booksellers  
 “ was observ’d, by the reve-  
 “ rend Dr. *Bentley*, to be a  
 “ great detriment to the  
 “ young gentlemen of *Cam-*  
 “ *bridge* in perfecting their  
 “ studies. Whereupon this  
 “ worthy encourager and ad-  
 “ vancer of all sorts of litera-  
 “ ture importun’d the learned  
 “ Dr. *Jurin* (as being the fit-  
 “ test person) to take parti-  
 “ cular care of a new im-  
 “ pression ; and, for the be-  
 “ nefit of the younger stu-  
 “ dents, to supply the defects  
 “ of *Varenius* with an ap-  
 “ pendix, containing the later  
 “ discoveries and improve-  
 “ ments. To him therefore  
 “ is owing that correct edi-  
 “ tion of *Varenius*, with an  
 “ appendix, printed in the  
 “ year 1712, and dedicated  
 “ to Dr. *Bentley* ; which is  
 “ the edition from whence  
 “ the following translation  
 “ was made.” Besides the  
 advantages which this work  
 has in its original, and from  
 the pains which so many

learned men have taken about  
 it, some additional helps are  
 to be found, flowing from the  
 care and industry of the trans-  
 lator. In respect to the geo-  
 metrical propositions, which  
 occur in the work, demonstra-  
 tions have either been added  
 where they were wanting, or  
 the reader directed where he  
 might find them : In the astro-  
 nomical part, the author’s ar-  
 guments are strengthen’d, by  
 reasons drawn from more ac-  
 curate observations than had  
 been made in his time : The  
 philosophical and physical  
 part has received great im-  
 provements from the intro-  
 duction of the *Newtonian* so-  
 lution of the phænomena, in-  
 stead of the author’s manner  
 of accounting for them, from  
 the opinions of the ancients  
 and the system of *Des Cartes*.  
 In the geographical and hy-  
 drographical part, such pru-  
 dent alterations have been  
 made, as, without deviating  
 from the author’s sense, re-  
 concile all he says to the most  
 approved *English* maps ; with-  
 out which a great part of his  
 performance would have been  
 unintelligible to a modern rea-  
 der. Lastly, Dr. *Jurin*’s ap-  
 pendix has been ranged under  
 the several parts of the work  
 to which it referred ; and  
 an alphabetical index has been  
 added, to make the whole as

easy and useful as was possible.

In the first section of his first book, our author gives us the preliminaries relating to the nature, use, and design of geography, that the reader may perfectly comprehend what that science is which he is going to learn; what method he is to pursue, in order to attain it; and what the uses are which will result from his making himself master of it. Now geography is that part of mix'd mathematics which explains the state of the earth, and all its parts. This science naturally divides itself into two parts, *universal* and *particular*. Universal geography (which is the subject of this book) considers the whole earth, without regard to countries. Particular geography describes the situation of each country, and is divided into chorographical and topographical. Universal geography consists of three parts: Absolute, respecting the body of the earth itself, its parts, and peculiar properties; relative, accounting for the appearances and accidents happening from celestial causes; and comparative, which explains those properties which arise from comparing different parts of the earth together. There are three kind of things

most worthy of observation in every country: Celestial, or such as affect us by reason of the apparent motion of the sun and stars; terrestrial properties, observ'd in the face of every country; and human observations respecting the inhabitants. The principles of geography are, *First*, Geometrical, arithmetical, and trigonometrical propositions: *Secondly*, astronomical precepts and theorems: *Thirdly*, Experience. As to the origin of this art, it cannot be certainly known; because it was not invented by one man, but had its foundations laid many ages ago. The ancients were, however, very deficient in this kind of knowledge, as our author proves by twelve undeniable instances; tho' they had very just notions of its value, which cannot but be great, since it enables men to understand the nature of countries, and the constitution of the whole earth. It is a noble and pleasant amusement; and is absolutely necessary to such as study divinity, physic, law, history, or the *Belles Lettres*. These preliminaries explain'd, we have next a very concise synopsis of the geometrical and trigonometrical propositions, necessary to the understanding the subsequent part of the book. After these, fol-



lows a very curious discourse the world ; with which the  
of the diversity of measures first section is concluded,  
used in the several parts of

[ *To be continued.* ]

#### ARTICLE XIV.

*A Dissertation concerning the Origin of PRINTING in England : Shewing, that it was first introduced and practised by our countryman William Caxton at Westminster ; and not, as is commonly believed, by a foreign printer at Oxford. By Conyers Middleton, M. D. principal librarian of the university of Cambridge. Cambridge ; printed for W. Thurlbourn, over-against the senate-house ; and sold by Messieurs Knapton, Innys and Manby, C. Rivington, J. Clark, bookfellers in London ; and S. Harding, on the pavement in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster. M DCC XXXV. Quarto. Containing 29 pages.*

THE great reputation of Dr. Middleton, and the laudable design of this his short dissertation, constrains us to take notice thereof in this number ; tho' otherwise we should have inclined to defer it till after our last extract from Mr. Palmer's book. In order to give the reader, in as succinct a manner as possible, an idea of the doctor's design and arguments, it will be necessary to state the matters of fact to which the dissertation refers ; and then to give an account of the reasonings, *pro* and *con*, that have been offer'd about them. It was a constant opinion, deliver'd down by our historians, that the art

of printing was introduced and first practised in England by William Caxton, a mercer, and citizen of London ; who, by his travels abroad, and a residence of many years in Holland, Flanders and Germany, in the affairs of trade, had an opportunity of informing himself of the whole method and process of the art ; and, by the encouragement of the great, and particularly of the abbot of Westminster, first set up a press in that abbey, and began to print books soon after the year 1471. But of this honour Mr. Caxton has been deprived, by our writers, since the restoration ; and this on the authority of a book printed

printed at *Oxford* three years before that year last mention'd; of which, it seems, there is a copy in the publick library in *Cambridge*; the title whereof runs thus: *Expositio Sancti Hieronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Laurentium*: And at the end, *Explicit Expositio, &c. Impressa Oxonie & finita An. Dom. MCCCCXLVIII. xvii Die Decemb.* In 1664, *Richard Atkins*, Esq; publish'd, in a thin quarto volume, *The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of the History and Records of this Kingdom.* In this we have an account of the discovery of a record at *Lambeth-house*, in the register of the see of *Canterbury*; giving an account of the introduction of printing into *England*, and written as if drawn up at the very time. It sets forth, that printing making some noise in *Europe*, *Thomas Bourchier*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, moved king *Edward* the sixth to cause it to be brought into *England*: In order to this, the king dispatch'd *Mr. Robert Turnour*, who took to his assistance *William Caxton*; and these two found means to entice over into *England* one *Frederick Corfellis*, an under-workman in the printing-house at *Harlem*, where *John Guttenberg* had lately invented the

art, and was then personally at work; which *Corfellis* was immediately sent to *Oxford*, under a guard, to prevent his escape, and to oblige him to the performance of his contract; where he finish'd the piece above-mention'd, without putting his name to it. From this authority *Mr. Anthony Wood*, the learned *Mr. Mattaire*, *Palmer*, and one *Bagford*, whose papers are in the hand of our author, declared *Corfellis* to be the first printer in *England*.

The credit of this record is attack'd by *Dr. Middleton*; who observes, *First*, That the whole of this transaction must have pass'd before the year 1459; for, in the end of that year, king *Edward* the fourth was proclaim'd in *London*: and how king *Henry*, in the midst of all his troubles, when he was struggling both for life and crown, came to enter upon such a design, is inconceivable; as it likewise is, how *Corfellis* came to be near ten years at *Oxford* before the publication of the first fruits of his press. *Secondly* (says our author) the silence of *Caxton*, concerning a fact in which he is said to have been a principal actor, is a sufficient confutation of the whole story. In the continuation of the *Polychronicon*, compiled by *Caxton* himself,

himself, and carried down to the end of the reign of *Henry* the sixth, he takes not the least notice of this expedition in quest of a printer; but, on the contrary, acquaints us, that he was beyond sea twelve years after, learning with great charge and trouble the art of printing; which he might have done with ease at home, if he had got *Corfellis* into his hands. *Thirdly*, The record carries the most direct and internal proof of its forgery, in ascribing the origin of printing to *Harlem*, and setting *Gutenberg*, the inventor thereof, to work there, when *Corfellis* was brought away; and in asserting the art to have been first carried to *Mentz* by a brother of one of *Guttenberg's* workmen: for it is beyond all doubt, that printing was first invented at *Mentz*; and *Caxton's* testimony seems alone to be decisive, who says, *About this time (1455) the craft of em- printing was first found in Mo- gounce in Almayne*. As to the *Lambeth* record, as it was never heard of before *Atkins's* book, so it was never seen since; and on these grounds our author pronounces it a forgery. But tho' the record is thus got rid of, yet the book stands firm as a monument of the exercise of printing in *Oxford* six years before any book of

*Caxton's* bears date. Our author conjectures, however, that an X has some-way or other been drop'd in the date of the impression: he gives us many examples of mistakes of the like nature; some casual, some by design. He observes next, that it is a much more neat and regular piece, which is attributed to *Corfellis*, than any of *Caxton's* are; from whence it might with reason be inferred, that it could not be older. The *Oxford* book likewise has signatures, which were not invented, as all authors agree, till the year 1770, or later; and were not used by *Caxton* till 1780. " Besides " (says our author) what probability is there, that this " *Oxford* press should remain " unemploy'd for eleven years " afterwards; whereas, sup- " posing the X drop'd, and con- " sequently the book printed " ten years later, all these " doubts will vanish; the use " of signatures will be no ob- " jection; and the catalogue " of books printed at *Oxford* " will go on regularly from " the year 1478?" Which indeed are strong presumptions that *Dr. Middleton* has guess'd the truth.

In the last place, we have the positive evidence of *Caxton's* being the first printer of this kingdom, stated. *Stow*, in his



his *Survey of London*, speaking of the thirty-seventh year of Henry VI, or 1458, says, *The noble science of printing was at this time found at Magunce, by John Guttemberg, a knight, and William Caxton of London, mercer, brought it into England about the year 1471, and first practis'd the same in the abbey of Westminster.* Truffel gives the same account in the history of Henry VI; and Sir Richard Baker, in his chronicle; and Mr. Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, describes the place where the abbot of *Westminster* first set up the press for Caxton's use. John Leland, library-keeper to Henry the eighth, who, by way of honour, had the title of the *antiquary*, and lived near to Caxton's own time, expressly calls him, *The first printer of England*; and speaks honourably of his works. And, as he had spent some time in *Oxford*, he could hardly be ignorant of the origin and history of printing in that university. The celebrated Mr. Henry Wharton, and the no less celebrated Mr. Dupin, style him the *first printer of England*: And, indeed, his own works, to a curious and knowing enquirer, will appear very authentick testimonies of the

truth of this assertion; for the rudeness of the letter, irregularity of the page, want of signatures, initial letters, &c. and, above all, his colophons, agree exactly with the beginnings of this art elsewhere. Our learned author tells us, that the course of his studies, and the nature of his employment, engaged him to pay some attention to the little points of history; which, in this essay, he has endeavour'd to set right: but, what above all excited him thereto, was the desire of doing justice to the memory of our worthy countryman *William Caxton*, and to prevent his being rob'd of the honour due to him, for having first imported into this kingdom an art of great benefit to mankind; a kind of merit, that, in the sense of all nations, gives the best title to true praise, and the best claim to be commemorated with honour to posterity: Motives, truly generous in their nature, and useful in their end. He has adjoin'd a few collections, as to the life of *Caxton*, and a curious catalogue of books printed by him, which are in the publick library in *Cambridge*, and which the reader may expect in a succeeding number.

## ARTICLE XV.

MEMOIRS of the late Lord Viscount Barrington.

WHEN great qualities conspire with titles to adorn and to distinguish a man in the age in which he lives, 'tis an act of justice due to his virtues and to posterity, to transmit such a character of the former to the latter, as may cause him to be remember'd with honour. The desire of adhering to this maxim gave the hint of attempting, in this journal, something in praise of those valuable endowments, by which the words, the actions, the writings of the late lord *Barrington* were render'd amiable, as well as conspicuous: but Mr. *Mackewen's* funeral-sermon having furnish'd us with authentick memoirs of that truly worthy nobleman, it is therefore unnecessary to do more, than transcribe them.

“ He was descended from  
 “ \* worthy ancestors, eminent  
 “ for their virtue and zeal for  
 “ the cause of liberty; several  
 “ of whom served the  
 “ kings of *England* with honour,  
 “ as commanders in the  
 “ wars of *Normandy*, when  
 “ *Normandy* was annex'd to  
 “ the crown. He had a  
 “ graceful person, a happy

“ constitution, and an extraordinary  
 “ genius; improv'd  
 “ by a pious and liberal education;  
 “ and, if I am not  
 “ mistaken, it will hereafter  
 “ be accounted an honour to  
 “ *Utrecht*, where he finish'd  
 “ his academical studies, to  
 “ have contributed to the  
 “ forming so great a man;  
 “ for he was a person of almost  
 “ unequal'd abilities, and  
 “ many excellent and uncommon  
 “ virtues: His great  
 “ judgment, extensive knowledge,  
 “ acute sagacity, and  
 “ intensive application, render'd  
 “ him perhaps, upon  
 “ the whole, the most finish'd  
 “ character in life.

“ His principles of christian and civil liberty were  
 “ rational, demonstrative and  
 “ immovable; and his happy  
 “ faculty of communicating his thoughts upon any  
 “ subject, made his conversation extremely agreeable  
 “ and instructive to men of  
 “ sense and taste. Such admirable  
 “ talents could not  
 “ long be hid; and therefore  
 “ he had an early and strict  
 “ friendship with several persons  
 “ of the greatest rank,  
 “ learning and virtue, which  
 “ he

“ he never sought ; was  
 “ made a commissioner of the  
 “ *Customs*, in virtue of a pro-  
 “ mise he never ask’d ; and  
 “ had several employments  
 “ of honour and profit of-  
 “ fer’d him, which he de-  
 “ clined to accept, whilst the  
 “ *Occasional Act* was in force.  
 “ He was adopted, without  
 “ his knowledge, by two gen-  
 “ tlemen of good estates and  
 “ the greatest worth, *Francis*  
 “ *Barrington*, of *Tofts* in the  
 “ county of *Essex*, Esq; pur-  
 “ suant to whose settlement  
 “ he took the name of *Bar-*  
 “ *rington* ; and *John Wild-*  
 “ *man*, of *Becket* in the coun-  
 “ ty of *Berks*, Esq; From a  
 “ just persuasion of his inflex-  
 “ ible attachment to the inte-  
 “ rest of religion, and virtue  
 “ in general, and the religi-  
 “ ous and civil liberties of his  
 “ country, was chosen into  
 “ parliament, by the town of  
 “ *Berwick upon Tweed*, with-  
 “ out a bribe ; and was crea-  
 “ ted a peer of *Ireland* by the  
 “ bounty of king *George* the  
 “ first, against his will, for his  
 “ eminent services and unsha-  
 “ ken loyalty to the illustri-  
 “ ous house of *Hanover*, and  
 “ the *British* constitution ; the  
 “ support of which, with the  
 “ extension of liberty and ra-  
 “ tional religion, was the no-  
 “ ble and constant end of his  
 “ thoughts and actions : And

“ therefore he was prevailed  
 “ upon, contrary to his in-  
 “ clinations, and in apparent  
 “ prejudice to his health and  
 “ affairs, to be a candidate at  
 “ the late election ; and might  
 “ have been chosen, would  
 “ his principles have permit-  
 “ ted him to have given a  
 “ bribe of forty pounds ; but  
 “ he had too strict a regard  
 “ to the laws and interest of  
 “ his country, to countenance  
 “ corruption, and trifle with  
 “ the sacredness of oaths. This  
 “ may be ridiculed by a sort  
 “ of men ; but it will be a  
 “ lasting honour to his me-  
 “ mory, when they will be  
 “ forgot, or only remember’d  
 “ for their infamy. He had  
 “ indeed too high an idea of  
 “ the moral character of men ;  
 “ which, tho’ an instance of  
 “ the uprightness of his own  
 “ intentions, expos’d him the  
 “ more to their treacherous  
 “ designs.

“ But, as eminent talents,  
 “ virtues and attainments sel-  
 “ dom fail of raising envy,  
 “ it would be very unreasona-  
 “ ble to form a character of  
 “ him from the inhuman  
 “ treatment he met with from  
 “ various sorts of men ; par-  
 “ ticularly the unprecedented  
 “ censure which he unjustly  
 “ underwent, and mercenary  
 “ scribblers employ’d against  
 “ him,

“ He



“ He will appear, to every  
 “ unprejudiced and discern-  
 “ ing person, to have been  
 “ govern’d by an earnest and  
 “ steady love of truth, liber-  
 “ ty, his country, and man-  
 “ kind, in all the different  
 “ periods and circumstances  
 “ of his life ; which ought to  
 “ be the chief objects of eve-  
 “ ry man’s pursuit. To these  
 “ he sacrificed not only his  
 “ private interest, and the  
 “ flattering secular vices ; but,  
 “ as is known to his intimate  
 “ friends, even his constitu-  
 “ tion.

“ He was a person of un-  
 “ limited christian charity to  
 “ men of all persuasions, free  
 “ from every degree of su-  
 “ perstition, and had the ut-  
 “ most abhorrence to all kinds  
 “ of persecution, as perfectly  
 “ anti-christian : He was al-  
 “ ways zealous to serve his  
 “ friend, and ready to for-  
 “ give injuries ; which gene-  
 “ rous christian principle the  
 “ worst treatment could never  
 “ extinguish : His gratitude  
 “ and generosity have many  
 “ witnesses among the rela-  
 “ tives and friends of his be-  
 “ nefactors, as well as others.

“ He own’d no master but  
 “ Christ in his Church and  
 “ kingdom ; and maintain’d,  
 “ that reveal’d religion did  
 “ not subvert but assist natu-  
 “ ral : For these, and the

“ like sentiments, he was co-  
 “ lumniated by the crafty  
 “ the ignorant, the envious  
 “ and bigotted ; but his po-  
 “ tience and fortitude will be  
 “ admired by generations to  
 “ come : for, as no man  
 “ knew better the interest of  
 “ virtue and his country ; he  
 “ none, perhaps, ever had  
 “ greater resolution to pro-  
 “ mote it. This was well  
 “ known to those who have  
 “ had the honour of the  
 “ greatest share of power and  
 “ credit in the present and  
 “ two preceding reigns.

“ The years of his retire-  
 “ ment were spent to the  
 “ noblest purposes, the study  
 “ of the sacred oracles ; in  
 “ which province he shined  
 “ with a peculiar lustre : His  
 “ profound skill and facility  
 “ in handling these divine  
 “ themes, by the happiest  
 “ mixture of reason and ora-  
 “ tory, was the admiration  
 “ and delight of all that had  
 “ a just relish of them ; and  
 “ I speak it from knowledge  
 “ the contemplations, which  
 “ filled his own mind with  
 “ the highest rational plea-  
 “ sure, were of the supreme  
 “ being, his moral govern-  
 “ ment, particular provi-  
 “ dence, and dispensations to  
 “ mankind. We may view  
 “ the picture of his mind in  
 “ these pathetick and admi-

“ rable

“ rable lines wrote to his son  
 “ and heir, whom he tender-  
 “ ly loved, a few weeks be-  
 “ fore his death.

“ The study of morality,  
 “ says he, is the noblest of  
 “ all other ; those eternal  
 “ truths that regulate the  
 “ conduct of God and man.  
 “ This alone can be called  
 “ the science of life ; will in-  
 “ struct us how to act in this  
 “ scene with happiness and  
 “ usefulness ; to leave it with  
 “ composure, and be asso-  
 “ ciated in a future and bet-  
 “ ter state to the best mo-  
 “ ralists and philosophers that  
 “ ever lived ; to the wisest  
 “ men, and the greatest bene-  
 “ factors of mankind ; to  
 “ confessors and martyrs for  
 “ truth and righteousness ; to  
 “ prophets and apostles ; to  
 “ cherubim and seraphim ;  
 “ to the Holy Spirit that  
 “ searches and knows the  
 “ deep things of God ; to  
 “ Jesus the Mediator of the  
 “ new covenant ; and to God  
 “ the Judge of all, who is  
 “ before all, above all, and  
 “ in us all.

“ His first and steady view  
 “ was always truth and right ;  
 “ and his fine genius and just  
 “ sentiments gave him that  
 “ distinguishing share in the

“ esteem of the greatest and  
 “ best men \* this nation ever  
 “ knew ; which, together  
 “ with his vindications of  
 “ revelation, will make his  
 “ name immortal.

“ His conjugal friendship  
 “ and affection was inviola-  
 “ ble and manly : he was a  
 “ peculiarly kind and tender  
 “ parent ; and the principles  
 “ of religion and liberty,  
 “ which he took care to in-  
 “ stil in the minds of his  
 “ children and servants with  
 “ a suitable address and sin-  
 “ gular perspicuity, were just  
 “ and rational, worthy of  
 “ God, and the dignity of  
 “ human nature. His ardent  
 “ desire was, that they might  
 “ be saved, and come to the  
 “ knowledge of the truth,  
 “ and the love and practice of  
 “ virtue. In a word, he was  
 “ a strict observer of the laws  
 “ of God and his country ;  
 “ a shining example of so-  
 “ briety, regularity and jus-  
 “ tice ; a terror to evil-doers,  
 “ and a most assiduous and  
 “ able patron of afflicted vir-  
 “ tue, and the just and natu-  
 “ ral rights of mankind ; re-  
 “ ligious without enthusiasm ;  
 “ zealous without bigotry ;  
 “ learned without pedantry.”

His lordship died on the

\* Wharton, Sommers, Lock, King, Cowper, Nevil, Burnet, Clark, New-  
 ton, &c. with many virtuous and shining characters that still adorn their coun-  
 try.

14th of December 1735, in the 57th year of his age, and has left behind him the two following books, among others, which will not fail to convince posterity of the soundness of his head, and the inte-

grity of his heart.

*Miscellanea Sacra, or the Apostolick History*, 8vo. 2 vol.

*An Essay on the several dispensations of God to mankind in the order in which they are in the bible*, 8vo.

## ARTICLE XVI.

MEMOIRS relating to the Life and Writings of the late Lord Lansdown.

There are two sorts of honour, by which men are distinguish'd; the one derived from antiquity of family, and a long line of illustrious ancestors; the other arising from a man's personal merit, being that reward which the general consent of mankind bestows on virtue. My lord *Lansdown's* character received equal lustre from both; his descent was princely; his virtues yet more noble; and this, one may justly say, was peculiar to his lordship, that notwithstanding the dignity of his birth, his fame and titles were acquir'd by himself. The family of *Granville* took rise from *Richard* the second, son of *Rollo*, duke of *Normandy*, by *Gillette*, daughter to *Charles* the fourth, king of *France*. This *Richard* accompanied *William the Conqueror*, in his expeditions into this kingdom, and had, for his

signal services, the castle and lordship of *Biddisford*, in the county of *Devon*, bestowed on him. Sir *Richard Granville*, a descendant of this house, was one of the famous *Englishmen*, who, in the year 1566, served the emperor *Ferdinand* against the *Turks*; and was present with *Don John of Austria* at the famous battle of *Lepanto*, and, on his return, was made vice-admiral of *England*. He was slain near the *Azores*, after having sustained, in a single ship, fifteen hours fight against the whole navy of *Spain*. Sir *Bevil Granville*, grandson to this Sir *Richard*, raised considerable forces, at his own expence, for that unhappy prince king *Charles* the first; and, after several victories obtained over the parliament-party, he fell, with universal regret, in the battle of *Lansdown*, near *Bath*, conquest attending him, even



even in death. This battle was fought on the fifth of July 1643. His eldest son *John*, was the first and chief instrument in the happy negotiation with general *Monk*, for restoring king *Charles* the second; and, as that king himself declared, in his warrant dated at *Brussels*, *The only man trusted in that arduous affair.* *Bernard Granville*, second son to Sir *Bevil*, was the messenger dispatched by general *Monk*, to invite him to return to his dominions. This *Bernard* was the father of the late lord *Lansdown*, by *Anne*, sole daughter and heir to *Cuthbert Morley* of *Hawonby*, in the county of *York*, Esq;. His uncle *John*, before-mention'd, was created earl of *Bath*, viscount *Lansdown*, &c. which elder branch of the family extinguished in *William-Henry*, earl of *Bath*, who died in 1711.

*George Granville*, the noble person of whom we are speaking, was born about 1665. He received his first tincture of letters, under the care of Sir *William Ellis*, an accomplish'd worthy gentleman, no less remarkable for the politeness of his conversation, than for the solidity of his learning. Mr. *Granville*, at eleven years old, was sent to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*;

at the age of thirteen, he was admitted to the degree of master of arts; and he remained at the university about three years after. Her royal highness the dutchess of *York*, visiting the famous academy of *Cambridge*, Mr. *Granville* was chosen on that occasion to make her a speech in *English* verse; in which he succeeded so well, that, perhaps, nothing of its kind was ever received with greater applause. The compliments he paid to her royal highness, appear plainly to have flowed from a heart sincerely affected; for, it is generally supposed, that she was the *Mira* of all his poems; and it is evident, that in one of his last poetical pieces, viz. *The Progress of Beauty*, his thoughts were as warm as ever. At the time of the revolution, he was certainly very deep in king *James's* interest, as is evident from his own letter to his father, lately published in his works. But it appears from thence too, that his loyalty was entirely founded on principle, and not on any hopes of receiving mighty advantages from royal favour: nay, even then, he confined his ardour to the person of his prince; and, young as he was, pretended not to abet his measures. There is something so

noble in his expressions on this head, that it is impossible any reader should be displeased at finding them transcribed here. “ Your having (\* says he “ to his father) no prospect “ of obtaining a commission “ for me, can no way alter “ or cool my desire, at this “ important juncture, to ven- “ ture my life, in some man- “ ner or other, for my king “ and my country. I can- “ not bear living under the “ reproach of lying obscure “ and idle, in country-retire- “ ment ; when every man, “ who has the least sense of “ honour, is preparing for “ the field. You may re- “ member, Sir, with what “ reluctance I submitted to “ your commands upon *Mon- “ mouth’s* rebellion, when no “ importunity could prevail “ with you to permit me to “ leave the academy ; I was “ too young to be hazarded ; “ but, give me leave to say, “ it is glorious, at any age, “ to die for one’s country ; “ and the sooner, the nobler “ the sacrifice. I am now “ older by three years. My “ uncle *Bathe* was not so old, “ when he was left among “ the slain at the battle of “ *Newbury* ; nor you your

“ self, Sir, when you made “ your escape from your “ tors, to join your brother “ at the defence of *Salisbury*. “ The same cause is now “ come round about again “ the king has been misled “ let those who have misled “ him, be answerable for it “ nobody can deny, but he “ sacred in his own person “ and it is every honest man’s “ duty to defend it.” This “ letter, which was written when “ *Mr. Granville* was very little “ more than twenty-one years of “ age, shews, at least, with what “ readiness he would have ex- “ posed his life in an honour- “ able cause. As matters of “ government became more fa- “ miliar to him, and a long at- “ tendance on courts and senates “ had ripen’d his judgment, as “ to the office of a monarch, “ and the duty of subjects ; he “ enlarged, without changing his “ principles, and took up just “ notions of liberty, without pre- “ judice to his old ones, as to “ loyalty ; and these we find “ expressed with all that clear- “ ness, strength and delicacy, “ which are peculiar to his com- “ positions, in the following pas- “ sages, taken from a letter ad- “ dressed to *William-Henry*, the “ last earl of *Bath*, on the

† In a letter directed to the honourable *Mr. Bernard Granville*, at the earl of *Bath’s*, *St. James’s*, *Octob. 6. 1638.*

queen's appointing him lord lieutenant of the county of *Cornwall*, in the year 1711.

" I must tell you, the generality of our countrymen have been always *loyalists*: you inherit too much loyal blood to like them the worse. There is an old saying amongst them, *That a Godolphin was never known to want wit; a Tre-lawney courage; or a Granville loyalty.* Wit and courage are not to be mistaken; and, to give those families their due, they keep up to their character: but it is the misfortune of loyalty not to be so clearly understood or defined. In a country, subject to revolutions, what passes for loyalty to-day, may be treason to-morrow; but I make great difference between real and nominal treason. In the quarrel between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, both sides were proclaim'd traitors, as the other prevailed: even under *Cromwell's* usurpation, all who adhered to the king were proclaim'd traitors, and suffer'd as such; but this makes no alteration in the thing itself: it may be enacted treason to call black, black; or white, white: but black

" will be black, and white  
" will be white, in spite of  
" all the legislators in the  
" world.

" There can be no doubt  
" about allegiance, unless  
" princes become tyrants, and  
" then they cease to be kings:  
" they will no longer be re-  
" spected as God's vicege-  
" rents, who violate the laws  
" they were sworn to protect.  
" The preacher may tell us  
" of passive obedience; that  
" tyrants are to be patiently  
" suffer'd, as scourges in the  
" hand of a righteous God,  
" to chastise a sinful nation;  
" and to be submitted to, like  
" plagues, famines, and such  
" like judgments from above.  
" Such doctrine, were it true,  
" could only serve to mislead  
" ill-judging princes into a  
" false security: men are not  
" to be reasoned out of their  
" senses; human nature and  
" self-preservation will eter-  
" nally arm against slavery  
" and oppression.

" It is therefore not to be  
" supposed, that even the  
" weakest prince would run  
" that hazard, unless seduced  
" by advice, wickedly pal-  
" liated by evil counsellors.  
" *Nero* himself, under the in-  
" fluence of a good ministry,  
" was the mildest, the most  
" gracious, and the best be-  
" loved prince of all the Ro-  
" man



“ *man* emperors ; the most  
 “ sanguinary, the most pro-  
 “ fligate, and the most ab-  
 “ horred, under a bad one :  
 “ A prince may be deceived  
 “ or mistaken in the choice  
 “ of his favourites ; but he  
 “ has this advantage, he is  
 “ sure to hear of it from the  
 “ voice of the publick : if  
 “ then he is deaf, he seems  
 “ to take upon himself the  
 “ blame and odium of those  
 “ actions which were charge-  
 “ able before but upon his  
 “ advisers.”

Mr. *Granville's* conduct,  
 while a private gentleman,  
 was exactly conformable to the  
 dignity of his sentiments as an  
 author. He had a just re-  
 gard to the honour of his fa-  
 mily, without the least tincture  
 of pride from the grandeur of  
 his descent : he was an exact  
 œconomist, equally tender of  
 saving, at the expence of his  
 honour, as of running into  
 such methods of living as  
 would have prejudiced his  
 estate : he was loyal to his so-  
 veraign, a sincere lover of his  
 country, from principle and  
 not from party ; and there-  
 fore his being made secretary  
 at war, in the month of *Sep-*  
*tember* 1710, gave a general  
 satisfaction, even when party-  
 spleen was at the highest. In  
 the following year he was  
 created baron *Lansdown*, of

*Biddesford* in the county of *De-*  
*von* ; and, about the same time,  
 he married the lady *Mary Vil-*  
*liers*, daughter to *Edward* earl  
 of *Jersey* (whose first husband  
 was the late lord *Weymouth*.)  
 In 1712, his lordship was  
 made comptroller of her ma-  
 jesty's household : in 1713, he  
 was made treasurer of the  
 household, and sworn of her  
 majesty's privy-council ; and  
 continued in great favour du-  
 ring the rest of the queen's  
 reign : in 1714, he was re-  
 moved from being treasurer of  
 the household ; and, in *Septem-*  
*ber* 1715, he was committed  
 to the *Tower* ; where his lord-  
 ship continued a prisoner to  
 the 8th of *February* 1716-17.  
 From that time, to his de-  
 cease, he led a quiet retired  
 life ; beloved by those who  
 were honour'd with his acquain-  
 tance, and admired by all the  
 polite world, on account of  
 his writings. Mr. *Granville's*  
 early intercourse with the mu-  
 ses has been already taken no-  
 tice of : he is thought to have  
 pursued his courtship of them  
 for above twelve years ; that  
 is, from the age of thirteen to  
 twenty-five ; in which space  
 there is hardly any kind of  
 poetry, except the *Epic*, which  
 he did not attempt, and in  
 which he did not excel : his  
 epigrams are equally compleat  
 in their turn, and in their  
 numbers :

numbers: his amorous poems are lively, soft, and passionate: his panegyricks noble in sentiment, and sublime in their language: in a word, his compositions have the accuracy of a scholar, the fire of a poet, and that peculiar felicity of expression which adorns the writings of men of quality. The ingenious Dr. *Felton*, in his dissertation \* on reading the classics, has a passage, relating to this noble person, which it would be an injury to his memory not to transcribe on this occasion. "*Waller*, for the music of his numbers, the courtliness of his verse, and the easiness and happiness of his

" thoughts on a thousand subjects, deserves consideration more, perhaps, than any other; because his manner and his subjects are more common to persons of quality, and the affairs of a court. Mr. *Granville* hath rivalled him in his finest address; and is as happy as ever he was, in raising modern compliments upon ancient story, and setting off the *British* valour, and the *English* beauty, with the old gods and goddesses." It will not be improper to strengthen the doctor's criticism by an example, which, it is probable, he had in his thoughts when he wrote it.

To the KING. In the year 1686.

By Mr. GEORGE GRANVILLE.

*Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,  
In search of fame, did all the world embroil.  
Thus to their Gods each then ally'd his name;  
This sprang from Jove, and that from Titan came:  
With equal valour, and with like success,  
Dread king, might'st thou the universe oppress:  
But christian rules constrain thy martial pride;  
Peace is thy choice, and piety thy guide:  
By thy example kings may learn to sway;  
Heroes are taught to fight, and saints to pray.*

*The Grecian chiefs had virtue but in share;  
Nestor was wise, but Ajax brave in war:  
Their very deities were grac'd no more;  
Mars had the courage, Jove the thunder bore:  
But all perfections meet in James alone,  
And Britain's king is all their Gods in one.*

His

\* Page 229, in the fourth edition.

His lordship's dramattick works were of all kinds; and, as I said of his poems, were excellent in all their kinds. The *She Gallants*, a comedy, was his first production; and was written, as in the advertisement before it is very properly observed, at an age when some persons but begin to spell; yet, in point of sentiment, wit, and language, there are few pieces of its kind which have come up to it. *The British Inchanters*, or *No Magick like Love*, an opera; intended to reconcile sense and sound: the songs are the most harmonious pieces, perhaps, in the *English* tongue; and the whole as noble a composition, in its kind, as ever adorn'd the *English* Stage. *Heroick Love*, a tragedy; almost the only successful play written according to the establish'd laws of the drama. *The Jew of Venice*, alter'd from *Shakespeare*, and justly reckon'd among the small number which have been alter'd for the better. And, as these admirable performances gave him a right to judge of that art, in which he was so great a master, he has left behind him a testimony of his critical knowledge, which will do his memory honour, as long as there are poets, or lovers of

poetry, in *Britain*. The too hasty tenderness of his lordship's servants, who burnt a great number of manuscript poems, when the rest of his papers were seiz'd, have deprived the publick of an invaluable treasure, tho' without injury to their author's fame; since it will be render'd immortal by those which still remain.

As to his lordship's graver works, some extracts have been given from them already, and it would be needless to trouble the reader with particular commendations of them, since they were the fruits of his maturer years; who, while a youth, had equal'd the most famous writers. It will be sufficient therefore to observe, that as his verse was justly compared to Mr. *Waller's*; so his prose comes up to Mr. *Dryden's*, as well in the graceful turn of his periods, as in the unaffected sublimity of his style, ever equal to the subject, and worthy of its author.

His lordship submitted to the law of nature, on the 30th of *January* 1734-5, a few days after his lady, by whom he has left four daughters; so that the title of *Lansdown* will survive only in his writings.

A R T I-

\* Essay on unnatural flights in poetry.



ARTICLE XVII.

To the AUTHORS of the LITERARY MAGAZINE.

“ AS I always took Ho-  
 “ *race* to have been  
 “ a man of the most *solid*  
 “ *judgment*, so I cannot think  
 “ him to have been less en-  
 “ dow’d with what we may  
 “ properly call a *solid wit*.  
 “ That *volatile*, *flashy*, and  
 “ *mercurial* sort of *wit*, which  
 “ breaks forth so in *Plautus*,  
 “ and which recommended  
 “ him in so high a manner to  
 “ the ancient *Romans*, our  
 “ *Horace* thought much be-  
 “ neath him; and, as he  
 “ made it his business to ac-  
 “ commodate his writings to  
 “ the taste of the *present age*,  
 “ so his own *refin’d judgment*  
 “ pointed out to him the fail-  
 “ ings of his *predecessors*.  
 “ But, however, I would not  
 “ be thought here so addicted  
 “ to my friend *Horace*, as to  
 “ fall in with all his senti-  
 “ ments; or, as we say, *to take*  
 “ *his word* for every thing.  
 “ It must be confess’d, he is  
 “ too free with the writings  
 “ of his *masters*, and, like  
 “ the great *Stagirite*, seldom  
 “ speaks well of those who  
 “ went before him. He finds  
 “ *Lucilius* tripping in his  
 “ *versification*, and, notwith-  
 “ standing the many obliga-

“ tions he stands indebted to  
 “ him, dares lash him for  
 “ *that*, which he himself is  
 “ particularly guilty of. Nay,  
 “ not to say any thing of  
 “ *Plautus*; the famous *mi-*  
 “ *mick Laberius*, who, when  
 “ on the stage, demanded  
 “ the greatest admiration, and  
 “ had gain’d so often the ap-  
 “ plause of the approving  
 “ theatre, *he* does not scru-  
 “ ple to call an *insipid buf-*  
 “ *foon*. In these, and the  
 “ like points, my *friend* and  
 “ I can by no means agree:  
 “ when I consider him in-  
 “ deed as a *poet*, *he* is *admi-*  
 “ *rable*, he is *inimitable*; but  
 “ when I look upon him as  
 “ a *critic*, he appears to fall  
 “ short of that character,  
 “ which his *adherents* and  
 “ *devotees* too fondly affix to  
 “ him. It cannot be denied,  
 “ but that his *wit* likewise has  
 “ fallen under the censure of  
 “ some; the *scurrilous buf-*  
 “ *foonry* of *Sarmentus* and  
 “ *Cicerrus*, and the *ridicu-*  
 “ *lous quarrel* of *Persius* and  
 “ Mr. *King*, are *subjects* which  
 “ Mr. *Dryden* has made him-  
 “ self merry with. And in-  
 “ deed *Horace*, in these pla-  
 “ ces, turns entirely in ano-  
 “ ther

" ther *sphere*; he has run in  
 " upon a different *province*,  
 " and acts inconsistent with  
 " himself. For, as I observ'd  
 " before, our poet excels in  
 " a *solid* and *true* wit, which  
 " makes such a figure through  
 " all his works, and is able  
 " to stand the test of the  
 " most *penetrating critic*: but  
 " here *Horace* scarce appears  
 " to be the *same man*; he is  
 " carried away with a *wrong*  
 " *scent*, and the *lepidissimus*  
 " *homuncio* of *Augustus* may  
 " here be deservedly term'd  
 " *turpissimus Agasfo*. But these

" *blemishes* are like *spots* in  
 " the *sun*, darken'd as it were  
 " by the *circumfluent lustre*.

*St. John's College, Oxon,*  
*March 10, 1735.*

" P. S. The *Johnians* being  
 " great admirers of our poet,  
 " unanimously give their  
 " humble service to Mr.  
 " *Jones*, and desire him to  
 " publish his *Horace* with all  
 " speed: the *critical notes* he  
 " promised have raised a vast  
 " expectation among the more  
 " learned part of the univer-  
 " sity.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS. No. 427.

*Continuation of Dr. Steuart's Discourse on Sleep.*

**B**UT it has been shewn  
 above how and in what  
 manner brandy fetters and in-  
 tangles the animal spirits, and  
 other fluids of the blood; u-  
 niting them too intimately  
 with the grosser parts, and  
 thereby hindering their due  
 secretion for some time;  
 whence a paucity of spirits,  
 which discovers itself by an  
 inequality and irregularity of  
 their distribution in drunken-  
 ness; a still greater defect in  
 dulness and drowsiness, yet  
 more in sleep; and a total

suppression of their secretion,  
 as well to the natural and vi-  
 tal, as to the animal organs,  
 which is death; the effect of  
 the greatest doses, either of  
 such distilled liquors, or of  
*Opium*.

From what has been said  
 on this subject, it seems as  
 plain, as the nature of such a  
 physical demonstration will  
 admit of;

I. That the universal cause  
 of sleep is a paucity of animal  
 spirits.

II. That

II. That this defect will arise from whatever exhausts, wastes or evaporates them, when produced as labour or exercise; or from whatever absorbs them, as a great quantity of crude chyle, recently and suddenly admitted into the blood, in the time of, or soon after a plentiful meal; whatever can fetter or re-unite them with the grosser parts of the blood, as much as brandy or spirituous fermented liquors and opiates. All these, either by evaporating or wasting them, or by hindering their production or secretion, do bring on that paucity of spirits spoken of, and sleep, or some degree of sleepiness, as a necessary consequence.

Yet it will be still true, upon the same foot of reasoning, that where the blood is extremely depurated, and the secretions and excretions from it already perfectly perform'd, as in long fasting, the whole mass of blood is become only fit for the secretion of spirits; has no crudity or impurity in it to absorb or fetter the spirits already produced; and no crude chyle admitted to answer that end: in such a case *Opiats* can have no effect; the spirits cannot be absorb'd, fetter'd, or restrain'd, where the qualities of the mass of blood do not concur to that effect.

Another concurring cause of the inefficacy of *Opiats*, in the case of fasting, is, that all the natural parts, those, to wit, of the *primæ viæ*, which serve for digestion, are at rest, for want of the weight and stimulus of food, and also of the gall in the case referred to, to keep up their peristaltic motion; therefore few or none of the spirits being spent on those parts, there is a great supply sent to the animal organs of sensation and voluntary motion: and indeed, in such a case, even the vital parts for respiration and circulation do act but very sluggishly, for want of a recruit of blood and fluids, proper to excite their functions. Hence also the supply of spirits to the organs of sensation and voluntary motion, is by so much the greater, and the possibility of restraining their secretion, for the reasons above assign'd, impracticable by any power of *Opium*, without the accession of a fresh recruit of chyle.

Hence also, those who have any considerable defect in the natural and vital functions, or in either of them, by obstructions of the *Viscera*, are generally bad sleepers, or watchful; and in such, *Opiats* have but little effect to procure rest; with this great disadvantage, that, by impeding the secretions,



ons, they increase the obstructions; tho', in many cases, where the *Viscera* are sound, they must be acknowledg'd to be excellent medicines. What has been said will also sufficiently account for the anodyne power of *Opium*; for if it impedes the secretion of the animal spirits, the immediate ac-

tive instruments of all sensation, it must certainly obtund or abolish, for that time, the disagreeable sensation of pain.

III. A catalogue of eclipses of *Jupiter's* satellites, for the year 1734. By *James Hodgson*, F. R. S. master of the royal mathematical school at *Christ's-Hospital, London*.

[*To be continued.*]

## ARTICLE XIX.

*Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, Année M DCC XXXI; avec les Memoires de Mathematique & de Physique, pour la même Année: tiré de Registres de cette Academie. Paris. 2 vols Quarto.* That is, The History of the Academy Royal of Sciences, for the Year 1731; with the Mathematical and Physikal Memoirs for the same Year, taken from the Registers of the Academy.

### INTRODUCTION.

THE design of this journal being to give the *English* reader as comprehensive a view as possible of the present state of learning, not only in these kingdoms, but as far as the compass within which it is necessary to restrain it, will give us leave, throughout all the rest of *Europe*; it has been thought proper to publish therein an account of the curious pieces contained in the history and memoirs of the *French* academy of sciences; the rather, because nothing of this kind has hither-

to appeared in our language; notwithstanding the universal applause with which the work before-mention'd has been constantly received. To say the truth, the respect which foreign nations have paid the *Philosophical Transactions* of the *Royal Society*, seemed to require a reciprocal civility; which, considering also the advantages accruing therefrom, it would be folly to omit any longer.

In order to render our subsequent articles under this head perfectly intelligible, it may not be amiss to give a short account,

account, first, of the academy itself; and next, of the method observed in the book from whence our extracts are taken. An academy, in the sense in which that term is here used, signifies an assembly of able men, who have stated conferences together for the improvement of learning. The *Academy of Sciences*, of which we are speaking, styled in *Latin*, *Regia Scientiarum Academia*, was establish'd in the year 1666, by order of the king; but without any particular or authentick act of institution. In 1688, his majesty made a new *establishment*, and, in virtue thereof, gave his royal sanction to a *Table of Rules*, consisting of *fifty* articles; which were strictly to be observed by all the members for the future. Since that time, we have had a very exact account of their proceedings, publish'd from year to year, sometimes in *one* volume, sometimes in more, according as the pieces read before them were long or short. The last we have is the history and memoirs for the year 1731. The *Paris* edition of which contains *two* volumes in *Quarto*, and that of *Amsterdam* *three* in *Octavo*.

The subjects, which fall under the examination of the

academy, are various, and at the same time important: The main intent of its erection being the improvement of solid and useful knowledge. We meet therefore, in its *Transactions*, with the progressive advances made to perfection, by the learned and industrious heads of those students in several sciences; who, for the promoting the interest of mankind, as well as establishing their own glory, correspond therewith. Thus the many curious discoveries, as well in theoretical as practical Mathematics, are repositied as it were in a treasury, for the benefit of the whole world, and remain no longer subject to those accidents which have certainly depriv'd us of many useful results of the time and study, which wise men have expended on these subjects in former ages. Experiments and observations in all the branches of Natural Philosophy, and the invention, structure, and use of machines of all kinds find their places in the registers of the Academy; so that here, it may be truly said, lie the materials for building up a compleat system of Science, not founded on subtil notions and shrewd conjectures, but on matters of fact, faithfully reported; the shortest,

shortest, most natural, and indeed only way of coming at truth.

The relations we have of what passes in this venerable assembly, are divided into two parts, as the reader will perceive by casting his eye on the title at the head of this article: the first is styl'd, *The history*; the second, *The memoirs of the Academy*. The former is a concise, methodical narration of the most remarkable things communicated to the society within the year, in writing or by word of mouth; together with the eulogies of such academicians as die within that space of time. The memoirs are only a collection of the best

pieces read in the assembly, and are in a great measure an appendix to the history. Our business therefore will be chiefly, to give an account of the history; but not so, as utterly to exclude the memoirs; especially if there be (as it sometimes happens) pieces amongst them not taken notice of in that concise account. Having executed all that was promis'd in this introduction, it would be needless to add any thing further, except that the inquisitive peruser may find these points treated of more at large in the preface before the first volume of the *Histoire de l'Academie*, &c. for the year 1699.

## ARTICLE XX.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN BOOKS lately imported.

**V**Oyages de Rabbi Benjamin, fils de Jona de Tudele en Europe, en Asie & en Afrique, depuis l'Espagne jusqu'à la Chine. Où l'on trouve plusieurs choses remarquables concernant l'Histoire & la Géographie, & particulièrement l'Etat des Juifs au douzieme Siecle. Traduits de l'Hebreu, & enrichis de Notes & de Dissertations Historiques & Critiques sur ces Voyages. Par Jean Philippe Baratier, Etudiant en Théologie, 2 Vol. 8vo. I. p. 247. II. p. 377. That is, *The Travels of Rabbi Benjamin, the Son of Jonah of Tudele in Europe, Asia and Africa, from Spain to China. In which many curious Things occur in History, Geography, and particularly in respect to the State of the Jews in the twelfth Century. Translated from the Hebrew, enrich'd with Notes and Dissertations Historical and Critical on these Travels.* By J. P. Baratier, Student in Divinity. The



The publick will probably excuse the mention of this book after its being in *London* some months, when we proceed to inform them, that the translator and commentator, Mr. *Baratier*, was but eleven years old when he finish'd this work. Mr. *Le Maitre*, a clergyman of great worth and unexceptionable character, has prefix'd to the first volume, a Letter, address'd to the booksellers for whom it was printed at *Amsterdam*; in which he informs us, that he heard this lad, when but six years old, read the Bible in *Greek* and in *Hebrew*, with as much facility as if each had been his native tongue. His father, who is also a minister, and a person of exceeding good character, has prefix'd a very copious preface, in which we have a very full account of this young gentleman's surprizing progress in all sorts of literature, and the strongest attestations of this being solely our young author's composition. Indeed the accounts of him in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, and the favourable Extract of this work inserted therein, are sufficient to convince us, that these learned and curious dissertations came truly from his hand, how incredible soever the thing may seem. Perhaps an *English* translation of Mr. *Baratier*'s performance would be well receiv'd, especially if a translator could be found as young and as capable as himself. The first volume contains the *Travels*, or, as it is usually styl'd, the *Itinerary* of Rabbi *Benjamin*; the second, the Author's *Eight Dissertations*, wherein we meet with a prodigious display of *Rabbinical* learning, without any of those faults with which the writings of persons addicted to these sort of studies are commonly tinctur'd.

*Reflexions Militaires & Politiques, traduites de l'Espagnole de M. le Marquis de Santa Cruz de Mazzenado. A Paris. 1735.* That is, Reflections Military and Political, translated from the *Spanish* of M. the Marquis, &c. 2. Vol. 8vo. I. p. 429. II. p.

The author of this work is a person of distinction, and the book itself has met with applause in *Spanish*. The design of this piece is to instruct a commander in all the branches of his important office; in order to which, the author has ranged under proper heads his own observations

ventions resulting from much attention and long experience, and all the examples, maxims and fine sayings he has ever met with in good authors, ancient or modern. In a word, it is a comprehensive miscellany on important subjects, throng'd with remarks equally entertaining and instructive.

*Anecdotes Galantes & Tragiques de la Cour de Neron. A Paris.* That is, Memoirs Gallant and Tragical of the Court of Nero, 8vo. p. 257.

This is the history of the court of Nero, written in a modern style. It is much of the same nature, tho' I dare not say it comes up to the *Court of Philip Augustus*, an historical novel, which has been lately receiv'd with excessive praise. One cannot affirm, that these pieces are very useful; nor can one pronounce them absolutely useless. They are entertaining, innocent and amusing, serve to prepare young minds for better histories, provided they are not already vitiated with a passion for tales and falsehoods; in short, of all kind of romances they are least hurtful.

*Histoire d'un Voyage Littéraire, fait en M.DCC.XXXIII. en France, en Angleterre, & Hollande, avec une Lettre fort curieuse, concernant les pretendues Miracles de l'Abbé Paris, & les Convulsions risibles du Chevalier Folard. A la Haye. 1735.* That is, an Account of a Literary Journey through France, England and Holland in 1733. with a very curious Letter relating to the pretended Miracles of Abbé Paris, and the laughing Convulsions of the Chevalier Folard. 8vo. p. 204.

The reader is not to imagine from their being plac'd together, that this is in some measure a romance as well as the former. No; this is all true history. The author took the pains to range through all the countries mention'd in his title, to see how learning flourish'd in them; and here you have his report. Not a man of any reputation escap'd him: you may, by reading this little tract, gain some sort of knowledge of every writer of eminence in these regions, besides the acquiring many valuable *anecdotes* of authors dead and gone. In fine, 'tis a sort of *Literary Gazette*, which should be read before 'tis stale or contradicted.